密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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at Shanghai China

Saturday October 4th 1919

Observations

By T. R. Jernigan

Significance of Japan's Refusal to Join the Banking Consortium

By Hollington K. Tong

Japanese Imitations of Established American Goods in China

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Vol. X No. 5

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(Continued from issue of September 20.)

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No 142—Kressel and Young, 28-30 West 38 Street, New York, desires to get in touch with dealers in China in furs and skins. Also interested in exporting to China, fur coats, scarfs, muffs, etc.

No. 143—Overseas Products Corporation, 67 Wall Street, New York, cable address, "Oprodco," desires to make connections with Shanghai export firms.

No. 144—Spartan Products Company, Equitable Building, New York, cable address, "Spartan Products New York," desires connection with China dealers handling iron, steel, metals, machinery and supplies, petroleum, textiles, foodstuffs, etc.

No. 145—Nielsen and Kittle Canning Co., Ltd., Terminal, California, cable address, "Nilkit," desires agents in China for California packed sardines.

No. 146—P. Muggiani, 14 Rue Desiree, Lyon, France, cable address "Muggiani," names of Chinese dealers who require agent in Lyons. Has had fifteen years experience in silk trade.

No. 147—Theo. Photiades, 38 West 32 Street, New York, cable address "Photiades," desires to get in touch with importers and exporters in China.

No. 148—Norris K. Davis, 7th-Harrison and Langton Streets, San Francisco, desires agent in Shanghai for contractors equipment and the building of all classes of machinery.

No. 149—International Confectioner, 109 Lafayette Street, New York, desires names of persons in China interested in American confectionery, chocolate, ice cream and soda manufacturing machinery.

No. 150—J. J. Nordman and Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., cable address "Norman," desire agents in China for tin plate, tacks, bamboo steel, and chemicals.

No. 151—M. Philips and Company, Sansome and Green Streets, San Francisco, cable address, "Oahu," desires agents in China for rice flour, wheat, corn and barley flour, canned goods, (fish, fruits,) hardware, tools, iron, steel, steel plates, wire, chemicals, cement. Import rice, coffee, beans and peas, rubber, essential oils, spices, peanuts.

No. 152—Schmoll Fils and Company, 28-30 Spruce Street, New York, cable address "Schmollfus," desire agents in China for hardware, machinery, steel, iron, paint oil, lubricating oil, chemicals, cotton, cotton waste, linters. Also desire to purchase China products.

No. 153—Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn., desire to sell in China their Phono-Electric Trolley Wire. Desire to get in touch with firms interested in electric railway development in China.

No. 154—Juan B. Gazzo and Hijos, Genoa, cable address "Gazzohijos," desire agent in China for cotton, wool, pastes and macaroni, cheese, olive oil, chemical, etc.

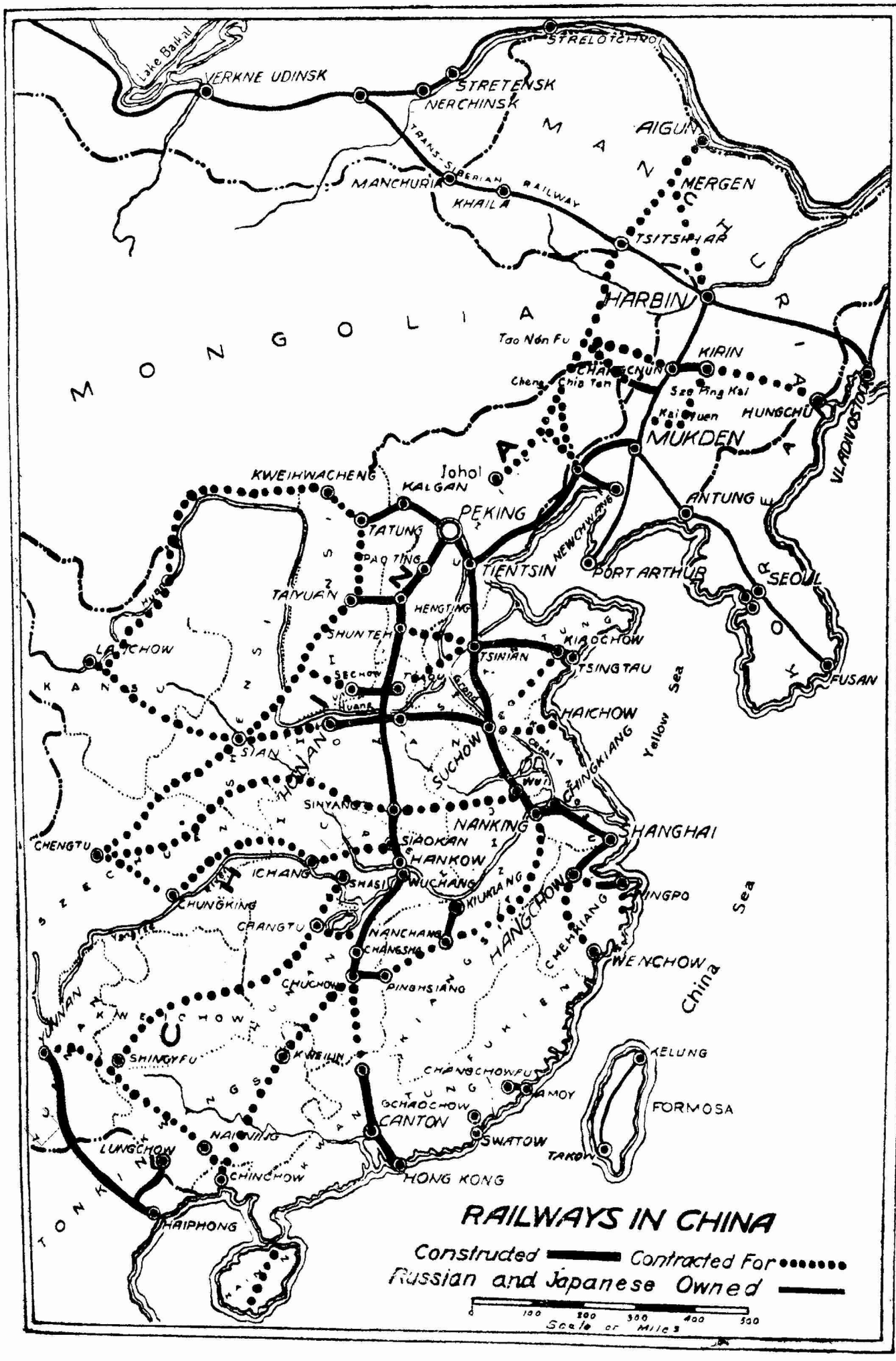
No. 155—Vico Supply Company, Inc., 115 Broadway, New York, cable address "Vico 115 Broadway," desires to get in touch with Chinese exporters of native products of an "agricultural" nature, also silks and silk goods. Are in position to ship to China manufactured products, especially at present time "ship bayonet cap Westinghouse lamps 150,000 high voltage, 350,000 low voltage monthly. Low voltage, G. $230, High voltage, G. $285 a thousand, f.o.b. New York. Two cents per lamp commission allowed to buyers.

No. 156—International Lumber Export Company, 323 L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, desire market in China for red cedar panel, American white pine match stock, Alaska cypress or yellow cedar, telephone poles, fir, ship spars and masts, Oregon fir lumber of all grades and sizes from 1 x 16 feet, long to 24 x 80 feet, railroad ties, hemlock of all grades and sizes. Desire also to get in touch with firms in China that manufacture hard wood for the American market, especially hard wood from Philippines and Japan.

No. 157—Joseph Cowan and Company, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, desire to get in touch with firms in China that handle silk piece goods, pongees and other Chinese products. Reference, National Bank of South Africa.

No. 158—Western Growers and Distributors Association, San Francisco, cable address "Western Growers," desire names of reliable dealers in China of beans (Kotenachi), azuki, soya, uzura and naza uzura; Peas, peanuts, vegetable oils and mustard seed.

(To be Continued)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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON. D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow
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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Shantung Settlement was a rotten piece of business. It has probably caused permanent ill-feeling between China and Japan and between America and Japan. It has aroused strong antagonism in America toward both England and France and has done a great deal to neutralise the professions of altruism of Allied statesmanship regarding the real purposes of the war. It has destroyed the trust of millions of people who looked forward to the League of Nations as a future safeguard of their liberties. It has raised a bitter political fight in America and has caused the searchlight to be turned upon many sordid phases of the peace conference settlement that might better have remained in darkness if the rest of the world is to maintain its confidence in the ability of mankind to save itself from anarchy. The delay in ratification of the treaty may be directly traced to the Shantung Settlement. Both England and France admit that American food, munitions and man-power turned the scale and saved Europe from German domination. The whole world knows that England and France signed secret treaties with Japan on the Shantung question in order to keep that country from going over to Germany. The whole world also knows that Japan is working to consolidate the East in order to get into a position to dominate the world similar to the German plan. The presence of President Wilson and American influence at the peace conference was of immeasurable assistance to England and France. America went into the war with a clean record and came out with a clean record. America wants nothing but the right kind of a League of Nations that will guarantee the future peace of the world. Nothing else will save it, for all other known remedies of the past have failed and nations are still using the methods of wild beasts in settling their differences. A League

of Nations backed by the right kind of world sentiment *will guarantee future peace* and Japan need not fear that her new development will be retarded or handicapped. Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, in his last words before departing from the Orient said that Japan holds the trump card, which if played successfully will gain for that country not only the goodwill of China, but also the goodwill of the entire world. England and France are both suffering in goodwill and in actual business in the Orient because of the Shantung Settlement at the peace conference. Why don't these nations help Japan play the trump card that will do more than anything else to stabilize conditions in the Orient; that will do more than anything else toward internal peace and development in China; that will bring prosperity to this country and to all countries having relations with China?

FOUR prominent American officials who have been in China for several years are leaving China this year. The American Minister at Peking, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, has resigned his position and has gone to Washington to take up the practice of law. Mr. Thomas Sammons, Consul-General at Shanghai, has been transferred to Melbourne, Australia; Mr. Roderic Dorsey, Senior Vice-Consul here, is going to Italy and Mr. E. Carlton Baker, Consul-General at Mukden, is going to India. There have been other changes, but so far as we know no other officials are leaving China. Mr. Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attache in China, has gone home for the purpose of holding conferences pertaining to American trade in China with the U. S. government officials and also with the large chambers of commerce and trade bodies. Just when Mr. Arnold plans to return to China is not known and owing to the many attractive offers which Mr. Arnold constantly receives to enter business, there is of course the chance that he may not return to China in government service. The foregoing transfers and changes of U. S. government officials who have been in service in China has caused the circulation of many rumors in the Far East that have not been entirely complimentary to the American government. The worst rumor that has been most damaging to American prestige, in connection with these changes, has been circulated in China by the Japanese propagandists in this country. In plain terms, the Japanese are telling the Chinese that Dr. Reinsch was forced to resign; that Messrs. Sammons, Dorsey and Baker were transferred, and that Mr. Arnold has been recalled, because their presence in China was distasteful to the Japanese.

SEVERAL influential Japanese newspapers have circulated these reports, connecting them with the implication that the reasons Japan asked for the transfer of these men from China was that they were aiding in and encouraging the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods. The Japanese naturally hope in this way to weaken the determination of the Chinese who have planned the boycott for a period of two years. To all of these statements to the effect that their government was responsible for these changes in American officialdom in China, we will answer with one short and ugly word—LIES! We will place this in the same category with the Japanese interpretation of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, which was shown in Secretary Lansing's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to be simply more—JAPANESE LIES! Dr. Reinsch in an interview in the *Japan Advertiser* on his way home to America stated that his reasons for retirement from the U. S. Diplomatic service in China was for the purpose of entering upon the practice of law in Washington, D. C., and in the course of the interview further stated, "As an attorney, it is probable that I will be retained as legal councillor for China, but I am not to be her political adviser nor will China, I trust, be my only client." To this statement of the former American Minister might also be added the further information that since Dr. Reinsch's term of office would naturally expire next year with the close of President Wilson's administration, that he probably found it more advantageous to retire at this time rather than wait another year until the end of his term.

FOR the information of our Chinese readers, we will explain that the American Minister to China is a political appointment, the appointment being made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, hence his tenure of office depends upon the life of the party in power. American consular officers to China and elsewhere are under the regulations of the Civil Service, that is, their appointment is dependent upon their educational qualifications and their advancement is automatic depending upon their ability to pass certain examinations and also upon their length of time in the service. Just why these men referred to above have been transferred to other fields is not known. In most cases it means advancement for them, or it may mean a wider field of activity with still further advancement later on. In no case does it mean that the Japanese government had anything to do with the transfer. The only country outside of the United States that could have anything to do with the transfer of these men is China herself, and we know that from the petitions that have been circulated in the various Chinese communities, that China would probably retain them for life if she could. From the standpoint of American interests in China these changes

and transfers are always disconcerting. For years American interests in China have been working for the permanence of American officialdom in China. Owing to the special and difficult character of this field, no American official should be appointed to the higher positions here unless he has passed through a proper apprenticeship that makes him especially qualified. The same method has always been applied by the larger business interests. Regardless of a man's qualifications or accomplishments in other parts of the world, he has to start at the bottom in China and build up all over again. To abruptly remove him to Brazil for instance after he had served in China for five or six years would be unthought of and would be considered the height of poor business policy. Although the Civil Service at home has not been entirely divorced from political influence, improvements are constantly being made, and American interests in China hope that future consular appointments to China will be from men who know and understand the field—and that experienced men will be *kept in the field* rather than sent elsewhere when they have arrived at their best period of usefulness.

SEVERAL Chinese readers of the REVIEW have called our attention to the following news item appearing in recently arrived American newspapers: "The Pacific fleet will visit Japan, China and the Philippines if invitations are officially extended by the Oriental governments, it was authoritatively stated by navy officials here to-day (Honolulu, August 23), when shown a cablegram that a Japanese daily newspaper in Tokio had announced the fleet was expected to visit Japan. The trip to the Orient would be made after visits along the Pacific Coast of the United States are completed, the navy officers said. Chinese and Japanese consular officials called on Secretary Daniels this afternoon and extended cordial greetings." We have been asked to give the above news as much publicity as possible, the reason being that China would welcome at this time a visit of the American fleet to these ports. We have also been informed that the attention of the President of the Republic of China is being drawn to it in the hope that on behalf of the country he will send an official invitation to the American Pacific fleet to visit the Far East. If the invitation is extended the U. S. naval officials will find the Chinese warm and wholehearted hosts, upon their arrival in Chinese waters. The American fleet under Admiral Bob Evans, which called at the Chinese ports in its world tour in 1909 during President Roosevelt's administration, was well received by the Chinese and lavishly entertained.

IN this connection it may be of interest to know that the United States has rapidly grown as a naval power during the last two years, as is graphically shown by figures giving the sea strength of the various world Powers, compiled by the American Navy Department's Office of Naval Intelligence. The figures, according to a press dispatch from Washington, show that the United States, which was a third naval power in 1917, is now second only to Great Britain, and is still pushing to completion a building program that will make the American navy, for the first time in recent history, a formidable contender for first naval honors. The actual standing of the naval powers of the world to-day from the standpoint of modern fighting strength is Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France, Germany, Russia and Italy. Completion of all vessels now building and projected, according to the most authentic figures available at the Navy Department, will add 219 ships totalling 500,000 tons to the British navy as compared with 349 ships and 1,116,389 tons for the United States, twenty-four ships and 167,200 for Japan, and thirteen ships and 96,000 tons for Germany. Completion of the present building program in three years will find the chief naval powers with the following relative strengths: Great Britain, 995 ships, aggregating 2,772,542 tons; the United States, 608 ships totalling 2,117,922 tons; Japan, 170 ships, 785,239 tons; France, 253 ships with 719,237 tons, and Germany 463 ships, measuring 923,437

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tons. At present the United States has thirty-six battleships capable of holding a place in a modern battle line. She has under construction thirteen of the most modern battleships in the world and six battle cruisers, which will be completed in 1922. Japan has thirteen battleships and seven battle cruisers completed, and four battle cruisers under construction or authorized, and proposes to build two more battle cruisers and twenty-two other warships, the estimates for which will be submitted to the next session of the Diet for approval.

THE third bulletin issued by the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking contains information full of interest, and sets forth the activities of the Association during the last three months. Greater attention, says the bulletin, has been given to the publicity campaign, and quite a number of newspaper articles have appeared in the Far Eastern foreign press and also in Great Britain and America dealing with various phases of the opium and morphia trades. The activities of a foreign gang, operating between Harbin and Peking, have been disclosed, according to the Chinese press, and it is understood that steps are being taken to bring the matter to the attention of the Russian legation in Peking. In the summer advantage, according to the bulletin, was taken of the presence at Peitaiho of a large number of missionaries from various parts of the country to acquaint them with the work which the Association is doing. A well attended meeting was held on July 24, and many exhibited an unusual amount of interest in its work. Another thing of interest which the Association announces is the retaining of the services of a firm of lawyers to watch in the courts all cases connected with the smuggling of opium, in order "that with the consent of the Court evidence might be obtained which would reveal defects in regulations for the control of opium and morphia, the object being that the Association might draw the attention of the diplomatic representatives in China of the country concerned to the weakness thereby demonstrated and press for its remedy."

THE Association also reports that it "has within the last few days come into possession of information which proves without the shadow of a doubt that morphia manufactured in America is reaching China *via* Japan. The clandestine movement of the drug, long suspected but now proved, will necessitate the Association taking steps to render these illicit movements impossible." Mr. Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attache, who is in America, has been asked to supply information as to the regulations in force in America governing opium and morphia, and "if during the course of his investigations he discovered that the American transhipment regulations are being abused and that morphia is being sent *via* the States to throw the rest of the world off the scent we can rest assured that such representations will be made by him as will lead to a thorough investigation and to an immediate stoppage of abuses." In another article under the caption "The Morphia Scandal in China," the Association dwells upon "the culpable negligence shown by Great Britain in allowing not only the manufacture of morphia in quantities far in excess of the world's legitimate requirements but also in allowing its unlimited export to Japan on the mere strength of licences to import issued either by the Japanese Home Office or by the Japanese authorities of the Kuangtung Leased Territory, but also in not taking any steps to ascertain whether the licences

issued are enormously in excess of the legitimate requirements of either Japan or 'Dairen and its vicinity.' That Great Britain should not have assisted China by the simple process of forbidding the export to Japan of morphia in excess of Japan's legal requirements is to be regretted, the more so as the absolute control of this traffic is of the easiest. That there should have been an attempt to call for some kind of license was at the time taken to be a good sign but when it was seen that the mere presentation of a license was construed as justifying the export of unlimited quantities to Japan it was felt by many that conditions had changed for the worse as it lent an appearance of control which in reality does not exist. Conditions under the system of licenses have only been modified to the extent that 'open shipment' by a vessel bound for Japan can only be made if the shipper first produces a license to import issued by the Japanese authorities. The result of this has been to drive the exporter to what may be termed the ever open back door—the Post Office—as a channel through which to transport his drugs and incidentally to do so in what for him is an ideal manner, one which leaves no trace behind. By this is meant that no summary or abstract is made of the various commodities leaving Great Britain through the Post Office and the statistics of export of morphia will therefore not show what amount has been sent out of the country in the form of postal parcels."

Observations

THE *New York Journal of Commerce* has turned its attention to the "Salvation of China," and in a leading editorial discusses the present and future of the country. It is the opinion of that self poised and influential journal that to save China from bankruptcy would seem to be a much more pressing necessity than to shorten the term of possession by Japan of the special privileges ceded to Germany under the treaty of Kiaochow. The *Journal* thinks that China is headed straight for bankruptcy, and which is only too evident on the face of a plain statement of the obligations she has to meet and the means provided for discharging them. The statement, which the *Journal* publishes as showing the financial condition of China, was prepared by Chu Chi-chien, and estimates the available annual income of the country about $370,000,000 against which are debt charges and administrative expenses of a total of fully $240,000,000.

THE debt charges and administrative expenses are necessary and irreducible, but there is the cost of the army calling for two-thirds of the entire national income, and which the *Journal* thinks is a totally indefensible financial

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burden. The *Journal* estimates that there are 1,300,000 men, per official figures, in the Chinese army to-day and "their occupation has been that of plunder, and the sole excuse for their existence the perpetuation of a state of civil war." In this conclusion the *Journal* has expressed the decided belief of every thoughtful foreign resident of China. It goes on and says, "The world has heard a good deal from Dr. Wellington Koo and Dr. C. T. Wang about the denial of Chinese rights at the peace conference, but neither has had anything to say about the corrupt and arrogant militarism for which Canton is quite as responsible as Peking, and which is the only form of despotism from whose effects the subject millions of Shantung or any other Chinese province are really suffering; and it is because civil government in China is under the control of the Tuchuns, the military satraps, that the Chines government faces a deficit on its annual expenditure of at least $130,000,000."

THE *Journal* appears to know that although in private business transactions the Chinese are close and accurate calculators, but at the same time the balance sheet of public income and expenditure may not be received as always reliable. According to Mr. Chu the foreign debt of China is $1,158,210,543, but of this sum the loans to China by Japan are estimated $62,500,000,

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whereas a newspaper representing Japanese interest in Peking estimates that loans made to China by Japan since 1915 amount to $180,500,000. It is important to all concerned that the *Journal of Commerce* is giving attention to this subject, and a more refreshing and pertinent reminder has not been given for some time than the following: "It does not greatly help matters to point out that China is enormously wealthy, for she will not develop her wealth; that she has great mineral resources, when her mining laws do not allow their development; that she has untold commercial possibilities, when she has not transport facilities at all adequate to meet them. The fact is only too manifest that China's immediate need is ready money to fulfill her present obligations. But knowing this, she still opposes through a corrupt military clique in Peking the efforts of the banking consortium to place her finances on a secure basis."

BUT it is this corrupt military clique in Peking which Western nations continue to recognize as the government of China and which, without such recognition, would have to go out of the business of spoliation. It is understood that Western nations, when China declared in favor of a republican form of government, accredited their diplomatic representatives to the Republic of China, but it is well known that since Yuan Shih-kai received the Provisional Constitution and swore to obey it there has been no republican government in China. The Constitution was nullified by that usurper and also by the "corrupt military clique" which have subsequently paraded in Peking as the government of China. It would seem that the time has come when Western nations should inquire into the agency assuming the powers of government, and learn if the form named in the credentials of their representatives is the form to which their representatives were accredited. And there is reason for the inquiry. When America, France and Great Britain united in a friendly spirit to find a sound basis for Chinese finance, and invited Japan to join, the result is a coalition between Japanese and certain Chinese to reject the offer of the three Western nations. The reason given by Japan is that she wants about half of the land area of China for her exclusive business, and the Chinese reason is that they are receiving money from Japanese and do not care to have the source of supply stopped. These are the Chinese composing the "corrupt military clique" referred to by the journal and now known to the world as capable of any deed of national or international shame.

IT ought to be plain to the wayfarer that China covers too much of the earth's surface to be monopolized by any nation for trading purposes. The equitable doctrine of the open door will hardly be abandoned because of Japan's refusal to join the banking consortium, and China ought to profit by her experience in yielding to the counsel of Japan during the war, a course of action which prevented her from having a seat at the table of the peace conference. The purpose of the consortium is to embrace all government loans, unify foreign interest in China, and arrest the process of dismemberment through the growth of local spheres of influence. The arrangement indicated is naturally unpalatable to the military clique, and there is doubt if it commands the approval of the voluble exponents of China's grievances against the nations of the West.

THE magazine of *Export American Industries* of August, 1919, contains an article on the United States as a great international banker. The opening paragraph reads as follows: "Europe owes the United States $500,000,000 annually in interest charges alone. It is estimated that the trade balance in favor of the United States at the end of the present fiscal year will be $3,000,000,000. The total European debt owing to the United States is more than $10,000,000,000." In addition to this favorable money situation the resources of the national banks of the United States are stated at $20,000,000,000, and with the country's immense stock of gold, it is seen that the

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resources of the national banks are sufficient in amount to pay in cash the entire debt incurred in consequence of the war. These statements do not include the value of the products of American farms and factories, which were valued last year at more than $40,000,000,000, enough to pay two war debts of the amount of that now owing by the government.

SO much for the figures, but the business men of America know that no such a money situation can be left to itself, and that there are remedies which must be applied to make it useful. One of the remedies is that practical steps should be taken to relieve international credit so that the demand for American goods be properly safeguarded. And says the *Export*: "The proper measures are going to be adopted to provide adequate relief and these measures will take chiefly three forms: extension of foreign credits, purchase of foreign securities, and investment of American money in foreign enterprises. . . .Foreign investments and foreign credits will develop in the United States in the same way that they develop in European countries: by the simple exigencies of trade and the demand of international commerce."

THE *Export* is frank to recognize the efficient factor, in international trade, of the new banking system, which was practically inaugurated under the administration of President Wilson as follows: "That great instrument of credit, the 'acceptance,' prior to 1914 was practically a neglected factor in American banking. We consequently did not possess the means of making dollar exchange an important international factor. Since the inauguration of the new banking system of the United States, however, the growth in volume of bank acceptances has been rapid. In February, 1915, bankers acceptances purchased by the Federal Reserve Banks amounted to only $93,000. In Feruary, 1918, the figures had reached 294,000,000, and in August, 1918, the total for all banks of the country was about $750,000,000. It will be seen that in the short period of two or three years the United States have made gigantic steps in adjusting themselves to the necessities of the financial side of foreign trade, and this advance may well be taken as an earnest of the progress that will be made in the next few years."

IT appears that Mr. Phil Norton, who writes himself as acting director of the Russian division of the American Committee on Public Information, has addressed a communication to the *New York Times* to prove that Americans have lost their popularity in Siberia and why. It also appears that there is a Committee on Public Information, and although Mr. Norton

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is published as acting director, there may be, nevertheless, other members of the Committee quite as competent to express an opinion on the subject. Mr. Norton may have succeeded in first getting his views into a newspaper, but it does not follow that his views are to be accepted as absolute and forestalling; nor is there any known evidence that Mr. Norton has expressed the opinion of the Committee or any member of it, except himself.

FROM what Mr. Norton writes Americans in Siberia have been acting in bad faith in the violation of their promises, and in consequence the Japanese have supplanted the Americans in the popularity the latter once held. But all this may end like the report that the American general in Siberia refused to support the Japanese general in a fight, when in fact to have engaged in the battle would have been directly contrary to the policy and order of the American government. The episode is now of too old a date to need explanation, and when the American government is heard from Mr. Norton's views will hardly justify the prominence given it by the senior foreign newspaper published in China. It would be quite as unjust to judge the conduct of Americans, by the opinion of one of their countrymen, as it would be to judge the sentiment of Saxons, by an act that protected the Statue of Charles I in London from the bombs of German airships, and leaving the Statue of Nelson exposed. And there is the exposed Statue of Cromwell, representing the great Protector as looking straight at Parliament House, and recalling the events of the times when it is written in English history that the carriage of Hampton was fiercer. No page of Saxon history is brighter with deeds, which encircle the Sea Girt Isle with a halo of greatness, than the page on which is written the expulsion of a dynasty of tyrants from England and writing in her code of law the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights, and the Authority of Parliament to determine who should be King of England, or whether there should be any King at all.

THE writer has never heard or read that Americans had professed sanctification or exemption from the failings of the human race, but if as many people in Siberia have not been fed as was hoped and expected, it can be remembered that the American government is not only undertaking to feed the inhabitants of the islands of the Seas but also the inhabitants of a Continent, and it is reasonable that there may be shortcomings in some parts of the world, but whatever the shortcomings, in view of the humane and magnanimous intentions, it is regrettable that Mr. Phil Norton and the "Senior" appear exceptionally unappreciative. And in connection with Siberia, *The Manchester* (British) *Guardian* warns the British government there is a suspicion that Japan is on very intimate terms with the Koltchak government and or some other pretender to the Russian government is on the eve of loaning it a large sum of money. The action of Japan in declining to join the banking consortium has encouraged the belief that there are grounds for the suspicion, and recent news on the subject is rather confirmatory. The *Guardian* demands that the British government and the Paris conference ought to insist upon the publication of such secret facts and agreements. It is not easy to believe that even Japan would so soon after the conference enter into agreements contrary to the spirit and letter of the peace treaty. The ink with which Japan wrote her name to the treaty is scarcely dry, ere a high standard newspaper, like *The Manchester Guardian*, is throwing out a caution not to trust too far Japanese rectitude and written promises, and suggesting an investigation implying that Japan is acting in bad faith. It may be stated that foreign opinion is not doubtful of Japan's policy to appropriate as much land in China as she is able to acquire by means of loans or diplomatic skill.

THE opinion of a newspaper like the *New York Journal of Commerce* on any subject of public policy is always interesting, and what it thinks of the treaty of peace now before the American Senate for ratification and the proposed reservations is clearly stated as follows: "If personal and partisan considerations could be eliminated from the consideration of peace terms by Senators, there ought to be no difficulty in

securing an early ratification of the Treaty, including the Covenant of a League of Nations for maintaining it. That public sentiment throughout the country is strongly in favor of it does not admit of doubt. It was becoming somewhat wearied and more or less distracted by partisan appeals before the meeting of the President with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the White House; but that ought to be effective in clearing this away. There was no display of party spirit on either side on that occasion, but symptoms of it are still observable. What is of the utmost importance now is that doubt, uncertainty and restlessness as to the future should be dispelled as speedily as possible, while it would be greatly aggravated by a failure or postponement of the international agreement. Nobody claims that the President is infallible or that the Treaty is a perfect instrument, but he exerted a strong influence for an American progressiveness among nations and helped to secure the best terms attainable and the best means of assuring their effectiveness. Nothing can now be undone or done over, at least without long delay, serious disturbance and a far worse situation than now exists." The President conceded that there might be reservations on certain doubtful points; but he was unquestionably right in insisting that they should be expressed outside of the text of the Treaty and the Covenant, which are inextricably blended together. The reservations, which have been so much discussed and so tiresomely dwelt upon, are few and not so serious as some have tried to make them appear; and there is reason to believe that no objection would be raised to them by other nations. In no case are they likely to have serious effect. They are more likely to work beneficially. What is of the utmost importance now, especially for this country, is a prompt settlement and relief from tormenting uncertainty. For that the Senate is responible."

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Significance of Japan's Refusal to Join the Consortium

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

JAPAN has politely told the United States that unless Manchuria and Mongolia, consisting of 1,730,000 square miles or about one-fifth of the size of America, are placed outside its sphere, she cannot join the new consortium for the financing of China. Great Britain and France tacitly, and America openly oppose this stand she has taken. They have threatened to form a consortium without her, and this threat, if they really mean to carry it out, may secure a reconsideration of her attitude. Japan, after all, has no desire to be excluded from the powerful financial institution to be formed, although she would do everything within her power to try to secure a recognition of her special position in Manchuria and Mongolia.

In the meantime, Japan is giving out the news that she is prepared to lend to China between $40,000,000 and $100,000,000, whereby she is hoping to find out whether or not the threat of the other Powers is a mere bluff. The Chinese authorities are being assured that whatever amount of funds they need will be forthcoming from the Island Empire. While the majority of the patriotic Chinese are decidedly against this alluring inducement, some of the Northern militarists welcome it in order to relieve their financial stringency.

In the last analysis, China will have to decide whether she wants assistance from Japan or from the other Powers. If she can be quickly united, Japan's tempting offer will not be accepted but if not, there is a great probability for the acceptance of it by the North. For the time being, both parties are paying considerable attention to China's internal situation. Upon its future development depends the success of the one and the failure of the other. In the end, Japan will however have to join the consortium, whether she likes it or not, even if her wish to keep the development of Manchuria and Mongolia to herself is not acceded to, provided that the other three Powers do not show any dissension amongst themselves, and that they

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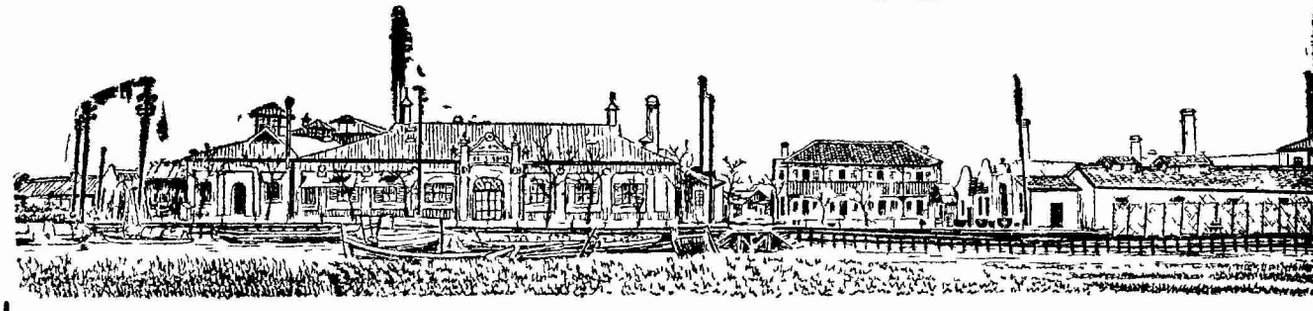

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will modify their policy to meet China's views. These few lines briefly summarize the news concerning the differences over the new Consortium's policy.

Serious consequences will follow in the event of America, Great Britain and France yielding to Japan's claim to the exclusion of such a large portion of Chinese territory from the activities of the Consortium. The least of all will be the resurrection of the sphere of influence day in Asia, the day which has passed together with the decision of the Paris peace conference that the balance of power should be replaced by the League of Nations. It is a certainty that if Japan is allowed to treat Manchuria and Mongolia as her special areas, the other Powers will ask for similar privileges in other parts of China in order to counter balance her influence. This rivalry for territorial spheres in China will lead to her partition as a nation.

Even if the other Powers who are more enlightened and democratic refrain from following the example of Japan and securing any sphere of influence in China, an admission by them of Japan's special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia will result in her eventual annexation of this territory, and her sure conquest of China. Chinese history shows that throughout the last four thousand years China has always been threatened with invasion from the North. It was the Tartars, the Mongols and the Manchus who came from that direction and conquered her in succession. When Japan completely dominates Manchuria and Mongolia, China's doomsday is near. The Japanese will organize the host of warring Mongols, who have been tamed by the Chinese for the last four hundred years, into a big fighting machine, and use them against China.

What is of more grave consequence following the Powers recognition of Japan's claim to her special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia will be the part which this section of Chinese territory will play in the reported formation of a Japanese-Russian and German alliance that will threaten the peace of the world. The possibility of such an alliance is an old story, although the information that Manchuria and Mongolia will play a part in it is new. As early as 1915, when the writer was in New York, Mr. Miller, the editor-in-chief of the *New York Times*, a more sincere friend than whom Japan could not desire, told him in the course of a conversation that this alliance would be inevitable after the war. One month ago, from an equally good authority, the writer learned that there was a connection between the alliance and Japan's Manchurian and Mongolian claim.

On account of their geographical location,

Manchuria and Mongolia are bound to form a link of this gigantic chain, the Japanese-Russian and German alliance, which is reported to have been under consideration by the Japanese government and the German leaders for some time. If there is a deflection of them, it will be dangerous to the whole plan. They happen to be a weak link, and it is the intention of Japan to strengthen it by every possible means. Hence her demand that Manchuria and Mongolia be excluded from the operation of the Consortium, so that she herself can so develop them as to fit in with the general scheme, without the knowledge of the world.

Some understandings are said to have been already reached between Japan and Germany. The first item on their program is to help Russia to stand on her feet. Russia's future allies must feel happy because Great Britain, according to Mr. Lloyd George, has decided to leave Russia to work out her own salvation, and with-draw her troops. This British policy may influence America and France and result in their withdrawal of troops therefrom. That is what is desired by both Japan and Germany. Their plan of saving Russia consists of the dispatch of German professors to teach her peasants and of the Japanese troops to clear Siberia of the Bolshevik elements. It cannot be carried out as long as the Allied soldiers are stationed in Russia. A chance is now coming for its execution if Mr. Lloyd George's policy to abandon Russia as an ally is not changed.

To argue that such an alliance is impossible is to argue against the fact that Great Britain and France would not make secret treaties with Japan for giving away China's rights in the midst of the war which they repeatedly declared was waged for the upholding of human rights. Why not such an alliance? Germany has been crushed physically but not spiritually. Her sympathizers say that in the deplorable state she now is, she can easily defeat any single nation in Europe without much difficulty. Would she not dream of revenge? Certainly, and then there is no better ally than Japan to Germany. To Japan accordingly, she is sending, so says the press report, hundreds of experts for the manufacturing of the latest explosives, for the running of submarines and for the making of other destructive instruments.

Meanwhile Germany's army, as in the days of Napoleon, is being secretly organized. Gustov Noske, her Minister of Defence, declares that by October Germany will have 250,000 men. The appeal published in the *Freiheit* to the Lichtschlag corps states the time will come when the fatherland will again need a resolute and experienced army. If the Lichtschlag corps methods are being followed generally by other corps, a very formidable army, it is said, could be produced at a moment's notice.

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Russia has even better reasons for such an alliance. She has lost the largest number of men in the war, and is now practically deserted by the Allies. The revolution and Bolshevism which are raging in Russian territory from one end to the other are the outcome of the war, but Russia is now left to their mercy. A number of Russians who have recently come to China from Siberia express their bitter feelings against the Allies in strong words. If there is a chance for her to get even with the Allies, she would do so.

Japan is trembling for her safety. The station of the American fleet in the Pacific Ocean is a concrete expression of America's fear of the Japanese ambition, and indicates a change of her foreign policy towards the Far East. Japan foresees the possibility of an armed conflict with the United States, and her press does not hesitate to give to it all the publicity it is worth. She is naturally anxious to have allies. She has found Germany and Russia. Owing to the operation of the blue pencil wielded by the censors, the mind of the whole world has been allowed to slumber during the war. It will be a prodigious job to stab it broad awake soon enough to make its awakening effective in devising means to avoid the coming catastrophe by meting out justice wherever it is due.

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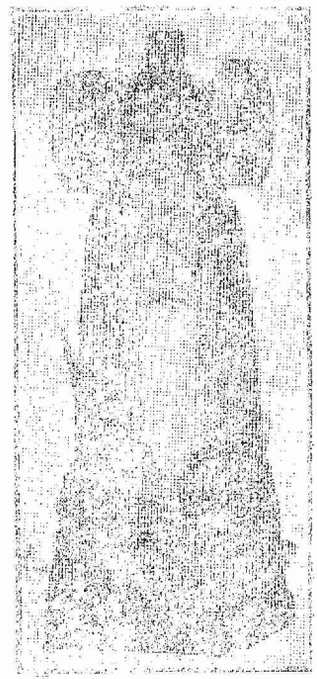

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Such being the significance of Japan's claim to the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the sphere of the new Consortium, she is putting up a smoke screen when she announces that she is basing her claim on geographical and historical grounds. It is however a very poor smoke screen. The geographical argument advanced by Japan in support of her Manchurian and Mongolian claim has no leg to stand on. Secretary of State Lansing, who made the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, refused to recognize the interpretation of "territorial propinquity" as special or paramount interests for Japan. In other words, America has not recognized Japan's special position in South Manchuria. Furthermore, at the time when the agreement was concluded, China lodged a protest against it and declared that it was not binding.

Historically, Japan's claim is likewise unsupportable. Her relations with South Manchuria commenced with the Russo-Japanese War in 1906. She declared before, during and after the war that she did it for the sake of the open door and against the occupation of Manchuria by Russian armies. This declaration brought forth moral as well as financial support from America and England. In the Portsmouth Treaty, both Japan and Russia agreed to have no exclusive interests in Manchuria. Since the war, there might have been some understandings between Japan and the Imperial government of Russia concerning that part of the country, but such understandings have never been recognized by the peoples in Russia nor in China. They are invalid. The so-called 1915 treaty as a sequence of the notorious Twenty-one demands has never been recognized by the Chinese people. Even granting for the sake of argument that it were valid, it provides special privileges for Japan only in South Manchuria. As regards North Manchuria and Mongolia, Japan has even less reasons to claim them as being under her special influence.

Knowing that the reasons given by Japan to support her claim are unsupportable and that they are a mere smoke screen to hide a big plan for aggrandizement, even her own people, who have caught the tendency of the world and believe in a new international principle of joint security and equal opportunity, are opposing the proposal to exclude Manchuria and Mongolia from the Consortium's activities. Among them are Baron Uchida, Japan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Junnosuka Inouye, governor of the Bank of China, who was until recently president of the Yokohama Specie Bank. During the last two months the press of the Orient has been filled with Baron Uchida's views, and there is no

need to repeat them here. But what Mr. Inouye has said on this question will be of interest. In a leading monthly magazine in Tokio, he published an article under the caption "Cannot Japan compete with other nations in China without special privileges?" in which he expresses his belief that she can.

Thanks to the war, Japan, Mr. Inouye says, was enabled to establish her trade in China firmly, and with Germany and Russia almost entirely out of the field, and with England and America situated far from China, there is every reason to believe that Japan will be dominant in China even though competing with these nations on an equal footing. As regards the new consortium, he said: "Japan should consider this from a broad and far-reaching standpoint. When investments are properly made in the railways, mines and various industries in order to exploit China's natural resources it will not only be China, but also Japan which will be greatly benefited in the future. Hitherto, the principal nations have had their own spheres of activities both for political and economic purposes, and as a result China's development has been slow. That a strong banking syndicate has been formed with an object of jointly investing in China is most welcome and all the troubles hitherto resulting from this source will be eliminated. Concerning the formation of this banking syndicate some people in this country (Japan) advance a theory providing for the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia. This is a thoroughly mistaken idea, inasmuch as the proposed syndicate is merely an economic organization aimed at making joint investments; briefly speaking, to cooperate for the future welfare and happiness of China."

Peking, September 27, 1919.

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Outline for the Study of Current History Finance, Commerce and Geography

by
C. F. REMER, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University
and
H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Lansing-Ishii Agreement

References: Pp. 129-130,158.

Questions: 1. When was this agreement made? 2. Of what interest to China is the American interpretation of this agreement? 3. What does the word "Paramountcy" mean? 4. What new light has been thrown on this subject by the American Senate Debates? 5. Look up carefully the origin and history of the Monroe Doctrine and then decide whether the proposed "Monroe Doctrine for Asia" is a parallel.

Topic 2: The International Consortium

References: Pp. 134,144,158,161. Also see the China Press for Sept. 26.

Question: 1. What is the "Open Door" and how is it connected with the Consortium? 2. What is the purpose of the Consortium? 3. What does the term "Sphere" mean when applied to international affairs? 4. What is the attitude taken by the Chung Hua Hsin Pao toward this question? 5. In what ways may Japan's declination to enter the Consortium be interpreted? 5. If she remains firm in her apparent intention what is the possible outcome?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Industrial Revolution in China

References: Pp. 130,131,132,133,-158,159.

Questions: 1. Do you understand what the words "Industrial Revolution" mean? 2. How has education of business men in foreign countries helped to bring such a change in China? Give examples. 3. Show how keen competition at the present time serves to improve factory conditions. 5. What is the National Labor Union of the Republic of China? 6. When was it formed? 7. Write a paper after thinking and reading carefully on "Some Results of the Use of Chinese Laborers In the European War."

Topic 2: The Student Movement

References: Pp. 131,132,139,140,-141,145,148.

Questions: 1. What has been Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei's attitude toward the work of the students during the past four months? 2. What is his present work, and by whom is he being opposed? 3. In what way is the Student Movement connected with the Chinese Industrial Revolution? 4. Contrast the work of Ma Chun with that of Ma Liang in relation to the welfare of China. 5. What are some of the characteristics of Ma Chun that have fitted him for his present work? 6. Name the Students' "Five demands," and give a reason for each.

Topic 3: The Internal Peace Conference

References: Pp. 145,158.

Questions: 1. Why do the Representatives of the Southern government, and the students as well, protest against receiving Wang I-tang as the representative of the Peking government? 2. What new demands are being made by the Southern representatives? 3. What elements of international significance have entered into this problem?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. China's Wood Oil Industry.

References: Pp. 163-168.

Questions: 1. What tree would you consider to be the "national tree of China"? Why? 2. Write down a list of the uses of wood oil in China. 3. Which of the uses in the list on p. 163 are Chinese uses and which are foreign uses? 4. In India a species of wood oil tree is called the "candle-nut" tree. Does this indicate a use that is not true for China? 5. What is linseed oil? 6. What quality of wood oil makes it usable as a substitute for linseed oil? 7. What countries produced the largest amount of flaxseed before the European war? (See any encyclopedia or commercial geography.) 8. Now that the war is over will it be possible for China to retain her market for wood oil in the United States? 9. What has made the output of wood oil in China "very irregular"? 10. Of the suggested improvements how many are improvements in methods of production and how many in methods of selling the product? 11. Why does the New York produce exchange make such careful rules about standardization? 12. For whom does standardization save time or trouble or money? 13. Write a short paper showing the economic usefulness of more standardization in China. 14. Mr. Norman Shaw has pointed out that the cultivation of the wood oil tree is a good complement to Chinese argiculture, that is, that wood oil is a good by-product of the soil. What characteristics of the tree are pointed out in this article, that explain or prove this statement?

Topic 2. Lotteries.

References: Pp. 168-169.

Questions: 1. Do exchange shops do work that is useful to the people of a country? 2. Is the conducting of lotteries of any use to a country? 3. Suppose a man bought all the tickets in a lottery, would he win or lose money? 4. Why do men buy lottery tickets? 5. Do you think lotteries a good way of getting money to pay the expenses of the government? Why or why not?

Topic 3. The Lace Industry in China

References: Pp. 158-159.

Questions: 1. Why is lace making located in Shantung province? Write down the reason in one sentence. 2. Why is the manufacture of fine porcelain in China limited to a small district? 3. Which industry, lace making or porcelain manufacture, can be introduced more easily into a new place? 4. Can you draw any conclusion from this that ought to be understood by those who are working "to develop national industries"? 5. Who introduced lace making into Shantung province? 6. Do you know any other example of the economic influence of the missionaries? 7. Do you or your friends know who introduced the peanut (groundnut) into China?

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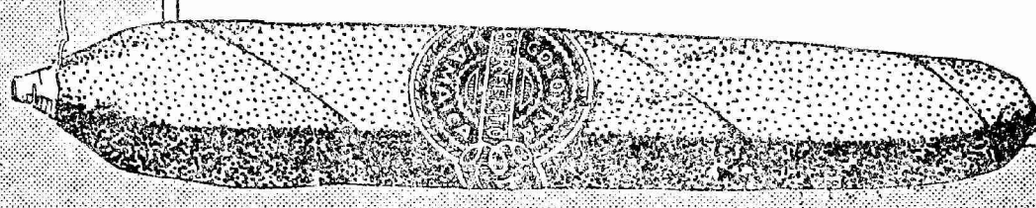

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News from North China

Prof. and Mrs. Patterson and child arrived in Tientsin on Thursday from America *via* Korea.

The Cabinet has decided to repatriate the Czecho-Slovak soldiers interned in China who were originally treated as enemy subjects.

The old Banking Consortium has agreed to hand over to the Chinese government $2,000,000, surplus reserve due to the rise of exchange.

Owing to the absence of the Danish Minister from Peking there was no reception at the Danish legation on the occasion of the King's Birthday yesterday.

Dr. Amhaeuser has left the hospital, and is convalescing at his home in Peking. It is hoped that he will be able to resume his practice in a short time.

The annual general meeting of the Peking Football and Hockey Clubs was held on September 23 in the Sergeant's Mess, British Legation Guard, in Peking.

General Feng Kuo-chang, former President of China, announces that since his retirement he has left politics alone and has confined his attention to industrial interprises.

The new commercial treaty between China and Switzerland has been completed and will be signed by the representatives in Japan of the two countries concerned in the near future.

The Peking Club will probably be without the services of Willing Spencer, first secretary of the American legation, who recently hurt the thumb of his right hand in a polo accident.

Howard Schnell, formerly connected with the New York Color & Chemical Company, has just arrived in the North from New York to join the staff of E. W. Frazar & Company.

Rev. John Hayes, of Peking, is now visiting in Shantung, renewing old acquaintances in Tengchowfu and revisiting familiar scenes after an absence of sixteen years from his birthplace.

The government has decided to hold no national review on October 10, the National Holiday, this year, the reason being that the President's health does not allow him to inspect the troops mounted.

It is understood that Li Shih-hao, Vice-Minister of Finance, will be asked by General Chin to act for the Minister of Finance. Mr. Li is a native of Ningpo, Chekiang, and is popular with the ruling authorities.

Henry Satoh, and not J. S. Willes, it is here reported, will be the editor of the new English daily paper to be published in Peking by the Japanese in the near future. Mr. Satoh is a competent writer of English.

The Tientsin students daily, called the *Tientsin Students*, was closed because no printer would undertake its printing, having received warnings from the police that the printer of the paper would be severely punished.

M. P. Cornu, Tientsin manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, is transferred to Hankow where he will open a new branch of the bank. Mr. Cornu will leave Tientsin after the arrival of his successor from Paris.

By a mandate issued on Wednesday evening, Kung Hsin-chan, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, was relieved of both offices. Another mandate appointed General Chin Yung-pang, Minister of War, to act as Prime Minister.

All enthusiasts of the new phonetic system of writing Chinese characters will meet at the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. this evening to form a "Chu Yin Dz Mu Chu Chin Hwei" or Society for the Propagation of Phonetic Writing.

Forty ounces of opium were seized by the Tientsin Customs in Eastern Station on Wednesday from a man named Tsai Yung-chien, a third class passenger from Peking. The man and opium were turned over to the local police authorities.

A resolution has been passed by the Cabinet to collect no duty on the Chinese teas exported to foreign countries for a period of two years and to reduce the *likin* on them in the interior by one half of the ordinary rate during the period.

There is a report in circulation here that Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister, may be appointed legal adviser to the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations. Negotiations will commence upon his arrival in Washington, D. C.

More than five thousand persons have registered themselves for the taking of the Civil Service Examinations. It is estimated that at least ten thousand persons will take the examinations which will be held in the second half of the next month.

Rouben L. Larson, professor in Peking University and Structural Engineer for the Rockefeller Foundation, has left Peking for Japan, where he will sail for America. Mr. Larson is going to visit his father, J. P. Larson, and is to return to China in February next.

The Italian Community in Tientsin held their national fete last Saturday. Many prominent Chinese

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attended the function. Two secretaries from the Italian legation in Peking were also present. The fete was a success from beginning to end.

The scarcity of silver on the market has prompted the government to lay an embargo on the exportation of hard cash from Peking. No person leaving the Capital will in the future be allowed to carry more than 1,600 coppers or three hundred silver dollars.

The Chinese government has expressed regret to the Japanese authorities for the wounding of two Japanese and the insulting of the Japanese Vice-Consul by the demonstrators at Tientsin on the night of August 30. The Tientsin incident is now closed.

The new Prime Minister, General Chin Yun-peng, assumed office on Thurday morning. The retiring Prime Minister had turned over affairs of the Cabinet immediately. He expressed pessimistic views in a valedictory message to the leaders of both North and South.

Dr. Clara Sargent, who spent last vear in the Nanking Language School, arrived in Peking on Wednesday afternoon where she will study the Chinese language during the coming term. Dr. Sargent is to be the National Physical Training Superintendent of the Y. W. C. A.

Dr. F. E. Dilley, of Peking, will leave Shanghai on October 10 on a China Mail steamship for the United States where he will undertake further studies until his special department in the Union Medical Hospital in the Capital is completed. Dr. Dilley expects to be gone a about year.

Former President Li Yuan-hung and former Educational Minister Fan Yuen-lien addressed the students of the Nankai College at their opening exercises held on Thursday afternoon. The founding of the institution of learning will be celebrated in another function to be held in a few weeks.

A dedicatory service for the new Y. W. C. A. headquarters in Tientsin was held at 5 p. m. on Thursday afternoon. The dedicatory speech was given by Chen Pao-ho. Dr. Liyun Tsao, president of the Association, presided. Miss Walker and Mrs. Murray entertained the audience with their music and singing.

The Consular Body and the Foreign Chambers of Commerce of Tientsin announce their decision to revert to Normal Coast Time from October 1 next. The change has also the approval of the civil governor of Chihli. Clocks will therefore be set one hour back at midnight between September 30 and October 1 in Tientsin.

A great bonfire of opium, morphia and utensils connected with the opium and morphia habit will take place to-morrow morning in the grounds of the Temple of Agriculture in Peking, under the direction of the police authorities of the south city. The stock to be burned consists of 7,283 ounces of opium, 3,202 opium pipes, 554 packages of opium ash, 1,038 packages of morphia and 751 injection needles.

John R. Freeman, consulting engineer to the American International Corporation of New York, is expected to arrive in Tientsin from Shanghai this afternoon. Mr. Freeman comes to China to study the

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reports of Joseph Ripley, chief engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, on behalf of the Corporation, and decide whether the work for the improvement of the Grand Canal is worth undertaking.

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, former editor of the *Peking Leader*, and author of several books on China, has been engaged by the Tsing Hua College as a professor. During his connection with the *Leader* for nearly three years, he has done much for China. Peking will miss him. His fellow pressmen are wishing him every success in his new work. Dr. Tyau was professor of the Tsing Hua College before he joined the *Leader*.

The use of the Wesleyan Church in Tientsin as a meeting place by the patriotic associations forms the subject for diplomatic negotiations. In reply to the protest of the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs against the use of the Church for such a purpose, the French Consul-General said that as long as the police regulations were observed the matter did not concern him, and the American Consul-General stated that if the Chinese authorities wished to bring proof of the disobedience of the patriotic associates in question to reasonable police regulations impartially enforced, he would be willing to consider the matter further.

Peking, September 27, 1919.

News from Central China

The Hankow baseball team played the U. S. S. *Quiros* team at the Race Club on September 24, resulting in a win for the local team.

A. Segawa, the Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, who visited Japan two months ago, is on his way back here and is expected to arrive very soon.

Wong Kwong, manager of the Yangtze Engineering Works, returned to Hankow from Shanghai this week. Lately he visited America on business for his company.

Two more cotton mills, mill Nos. 3 and 4 in Hupeh, are in the course of organization and both are initiated by private Chinese merchants. The enterprises will be started on capital to be raised by issuing shares.

The latest development of the mining activities in Hupeh is the proposed iron company in Ocheng which will exploit two iron mines in the vicinity of Ocheng. The company is now trying to obtain license from the government.

The market for export in Hankow remains quiet and prices are slightly lower than last week. Moderate business is reported to have been done in sessamum seed, wood oil, cotton and gall nuts. There is practically no business doing in other produce.

It is reported that the establishment of an Italian Consulate-General at Changsha, Hunan, which has been approved by the Peking Administration, is being put into effect. A secretary of the Italian legation in Peking has been appointed as the first Consul-General.

The first express train to Hankow straight through from Peking since the washing away of the bridge near Hwayuan arrived at Hankow on September 25. For the time being, the old timetable will be observed except that the train will arrive in the afternoon instead of early in the morning.

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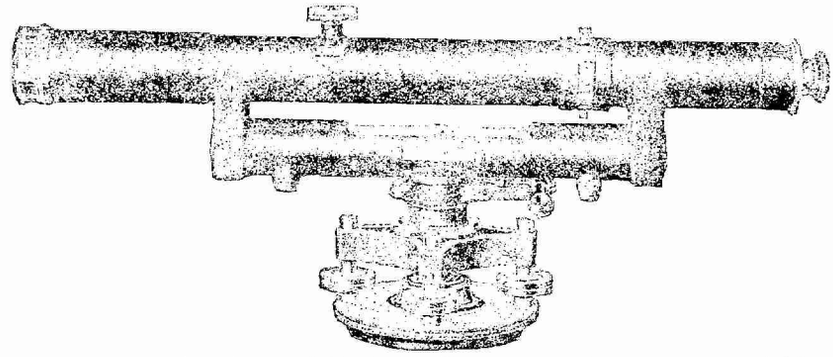

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The proposed aerial railway to the mountain tops of the Kuling Estate is temporarily abandoned as it is commonly alleged that the engineer in charge of this work for the Chinese company is not carrying on the work and that the company is now taking steps to have the scheme brought to a close

A poultry and animal breeding enterprise is understood to have been launched by a native of Hunan in Hankow The name of the company is to be Cheng Kee and will be situated in the vicinity of Hankow It is said that the company will pay great attention to cows, pigs, chickens and ducks

The tea merchants of Hunan and Hupeh are lodging a strong protest to the government, complaining against the inefficient and corrupt system of *likin* under which they are suffering great losses They also state that the present *likin* system is greatly hampering the trade in these two provinces

There is a very brisk demand in the market for yarn in Hankow at higher prices than ever Dealers seem anxious to buy forward and seem confident that prices will remain at the present high level for some time to come Prospects for piece goods are brighter but there is practically no change to report

Word is received that most of the government middle schools as well as higher primary schools will not be opened this fall The cause of this is the lack of funds to run the schools and it is said that many school buildings are at present occupied by soldiers Some private schools will also stop work

Preparations are being made by the Hupeh government for the celebration of October 10, the anniversary of the birth of the Republic of China A review of troops is understood to have been included in the program of that occasion and all official and public organizations are ordered to celebrate this day

The Yu Hwa Cotton Mill, the Hupeh cotton mill No 2, is making preparations to erect their plant in Wuchang and is inviting tenders for this purpose The machinery of this new plant is ordered from England and will reach here in the near future The mill expects to make a start at the earliest time possible

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce has recently received a request from Taiyuan, making inquiry into the conditions of cotton mills in Hupeh with the view of opening a mill in that place The Hankow Chamber is now trying to supply the Taiyuan people with full information concerning the cotton mill development in this province

The Wuchang government cotton farm the third cotton experimental station of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, has made marked progress in improving cotton in Hupeh and the cotton produced at this farm finds a very good market in Shanghai This cotton farm is at present petitioning the above Ministry for exemption of duty on the cotton produced by it

It is reported that a manganese mine has been discovered in Yanghsin, Hupeh Samples of the ores have been handed to the Hupeh Government Mining Bureau and mostly probably it will be exploited by this bureau The mine is not far from Hsiangpihshan near Tayeh where a great iron mine is being operated by the above bureau, which is in need of manganese for the manufacture of steel

The Chinese schools of Wuchang will be reopened for the fall term on October 1 The

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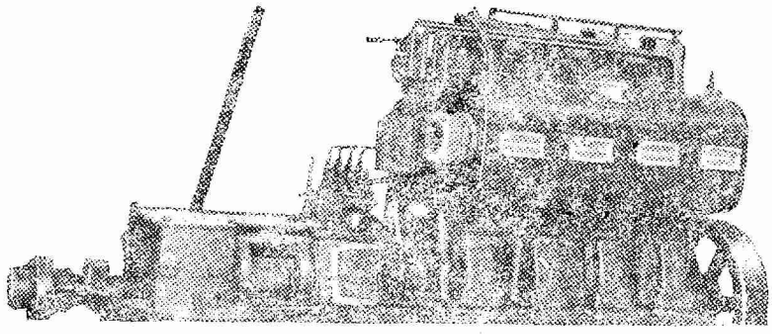

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authorities have decided to take precautions against any future agitation among the students by the issuance of an instruction which holds the parents responsible for the conduct of the students They are to sign a form as a guarantee whereby they are to take the whole responsibility for the young men

News is received that an electric light company has been launched in Wucheng, Kiangsi, a city of importance in that province Another news item is to the effect that the Yung Ming Glassware Factory owned and operated by Chinese was opened in Wuhu at the end of last month The latter factory manufactures all glassware used in the Chinese households that are the consumers of Japanese cheap products

The rice crop in Hunan is said to be very poor and a recent report is to the effect that in Southern Hunan the crop is not more than 50 per cent that of last year A drought for more than two months has cut all the crops very short Tobacco, tea, oil nuts and tung oil nuts are also 50 per cent off when compared with the crops of last year Sweet potatoes and peanuts have not been harvested but are not promising

The scheme for running a water supply company in Wuchang, which was at first undertaken by a certain partnership and proved a failure on account of insufficiency of capital, is now being renewed by Lu Kai-chih, a Ningpo native from Shanghai, who is now negotiating with the Hupeh Industrial Bureau to obtain this licence The present water supply of Wuchang is directly from the river bank where the coolies bring the river water to hundreds of homesteads in the city

The *Hukwang Hsin Pao*, a vernacular daily published in the Japanese Concession, Hankow, under Japanese influence, that has for the last three months been publishing almost daily articles attacking America as well as other Western Powers, has recently published an editorial discrediting Dr Paul S Reinsch, a good friend of the Chinese, as a dangerous person and his farewell message delivered at a reception in Peking on his departure from China as being productive of evil effects on the readers

General Chang Hsun, who startled the Metropolis in 1917 with a *coup d'etat* in the Manchu restoration movement, and who is reported to be financing a cotton mill in Kiukiang, has recently entered the mining field at Tayeh, the richest iron ore region in Hupeh He is said to have bought a coal mine near Hwangshihkong where there are at present more than twenty mining companies in operation This new mining company is to be known as the Ching Lung Company, and an engineer is at work making investigations in that place

A great move toward the development of the rich inland province of Anhwei is being set afoot by the National Conservancy Bureau that is at present at work on a plan for improving the water routes through Anhwei province by deepening the Huai River, the largest in the province, and its adjacent branches This river is connected with the Grand Canal, the great artery of trade through Eastern China, and has on it several rich and prosperous trade centers of Anhwei According to the plan adopted by the Con

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servancy Bureau through the report of its office on the Huai River, these water routes are to be deepened and improved, thus allowing a regular and efficient steamer service along their courses The report of the Bureau also states that an American loan is contemplated for carrying out this project

Hankow, September 28, 1919

News From Honan

A sum of $400 was awarded to the Yi Chun under the command of Chang Teh-sheng, because of bravery in fighting against native bandits

A Native Goods Upholding Society has been organized in Kaifeng and the opening ceremony was held in the Feng Lo Theater on September 21

A bureau has been established in the Industrial Commissioner's office to buy American cotton and Lu Tsung hang has been appointed to be its chief

The civil governor of the province has been approached for financial assistance by the Honan students in the Peking Girls' Normal College and $10 will be remitted each month to them

Tien Yu-wang, a gentleman of Shin Hsien, bought 1,200 *mow* of land on the north and south banks of the Hwei Chi River, where he constructed walls, dug wells, and has planted more than 2,000,000 trees

Chin Teh-tse, a returned student from the University of Victoria and now dean of the Fu Chung Mining College, delivered a lecture on "Customs and Characteristics of European People" at the Y M C A on September 21

According to information from the military governor's office, Foreign Commissioner, Hsu Chin-fan, who will be removed shortly, will be succeeded by Yuan Ke-hsuan, a subordinate in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and that a mandate to this effect will be issued in the near future

It was reported that the resignation of Li He as principal of the Government Preparatory College, was due to his eagerness to monopolize the construction of some new buildings in the college Mr Li is now one of the teachers, but his former position was succeeded to by Chang Yu shan, one of his schoolmates in America

A newly organized National Phonetic System School is advertising for students for the following three courses (1) Complete special course, 50 students to finish the course in one year, and pay Mex $4 every term, (2) Special course to finish in half a year and pay $4, (3) Supplementary course, to students, to finish in half a year and pay $8

News from South China

Cholera is now causing much loss of life in Kongmoon

A cruiser of the Taiwan Japanese fleet arrived at Swatow on September 10

Vice-Governor General C E Yeater of the Philippines, visited Canton on September 12

Merchants of Fatshan, Kuangtung, are raising capital for the organization of a telephone company in Fatshan

The season's rice crop in the Houngshan and Tunguan districts is said to be the biggest in the past hundred years

Chan Kai-ming, a Hongkong millionaire, who was very ill a few days ago, is now reported as improving in health

Dr Lew Yuk-lin, former Chinese Minister to London and now with the military government, returned to Canton on September 15, after a two weeks stay in Macao

Wuhu rice was quoted at $12 per picul in Hongkong on September 15 Canton Cassia Lignea closed on the same day at $14 30, and Selected Broken at $10 50

The s s *Kung Ching*, owned by the Chinese government Salt Department, was sold by public auction in Hongkong last week to Ah Kim for $13,000

A $60,000 squeeze has been unearthed in Macao in connection with dredging works in the harbor of that city Four Portuguese officials and two Chinese have been arrested

The new Asia Hotel, of the Sun Company, at the West Bund, Canton, opened for business on September 18 The new hotel is one of the most up to date and largest in the city

General Li Fuk-lum, a former bandit and now an official, dedicated on September 13 a temple recently built by him in Honam, in memory of his men who died while in service

The Yue-Han Railway will send Kwang Shin fu, accompanied by several secretaries and technical men, to the United States to investigate railway management and regulation

The authorities of Kityang, Kuangtung, have taken over the management of the sulphur mines in that place, the local merchants interested in the venture having failed to make the mines pay

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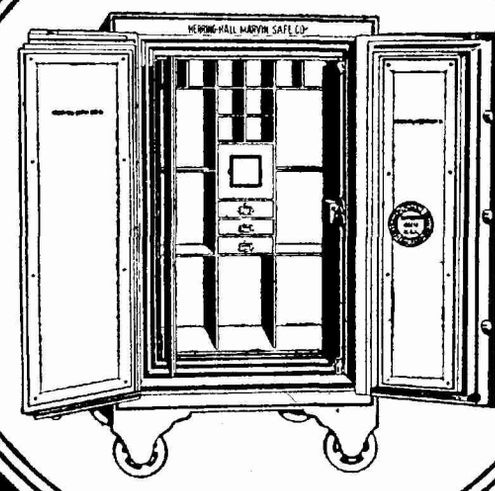

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The price of rice in Canton is growing lower as a result of proposed shipments of that cereal to Canton from near-by rice producing districts. On September 17, rice was quoted in Canton at $5.70 per picul.

The Canton city boys continue to make life uneasy to the merchants selling "low grade" or Japanese goods. About half a dozen cases have been reported by them during the week ending September 19.

The National Educational Association of China will hold a conference in Shansi province October 10. Canton will be represented at the assembly by President C. Y. Chen Kiewoon of the Provincial Educational Association.

Chun Wing-kwong, vice-president of the Canton Christian College, is expected to be back in Canton soon from Java where he went to raise contributions for the school. So far $82,000 Singapore money has been raised.

The Second Kuangtung Army under Col. Wang Yam-wan, stationed in Yangkong, attacked the bandits on Goose Head Mountain on September 24, and succeeded in capturing Hong Yu-shin, a notorious leader, besides ten other robbers.

The Commissioner of Finance has sent out special mining deputies to different districts of Kuangtung to investigate newly discovered coal deposits in those districts, the exploitation of which are being contemplated by Chinese mining companies.

J. Beauvais, French Consul-General at Canton, is now enjoying a three months vacation (until next November) in Peking. During his absence Mr. Hauchecorne of Hongkong is in charge of the French Consulate at Shameen, Canton.

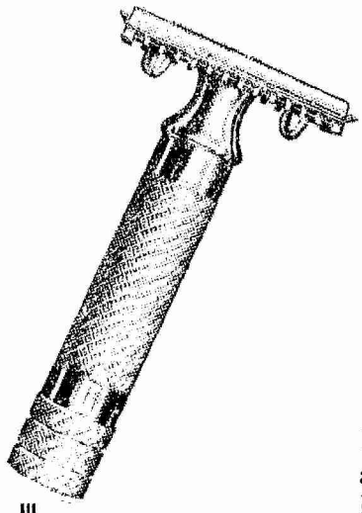
New machinery for the Wuchow Electric Light Company, the pioneer in the business in Kuangsi province, has arrived in Wuchow from America. The old machinery of the company will be disposed of to another electric company in the interior.

The managing and assistant managing directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway report a saving of $200,000 annually in the expenses of the railway, also a number of improvements made in the service. Both have received commendations from the Ministry of Communications of the military government.

Vice-Admiral W. L. Rodgers, commander-in-chief of the American navy stationed off the China coast, was a visitor in Canton on September 19. He came on the U. S. S. *General Alava*. The Chinese-American Association honored him with a banquet at the Asia Hotel on September 20.

Work on the Kuangtung Tramway Company, in Canton, is going ahead despite the agitation against its franchise. So far a total payment of $200,000 has been made by the company to the Canton Municipality. The balance of the $1,000,000 gratuity will be paid in several instalments of not less than $200,000 each month.

The Rev. Fr. Thomas F. Price died on Friday afternoon at the French Hospital, Hongkong, at the age of 59 years. Father Price was the first superior of the American Catholic Foreign Mission in Yeung Kong, Kuangtung. The funeral took place at Happy Valley,



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Hongkong, on September 13, Bishop Pozzoni conducting the service.

The provincial assembly of Canton has at last elected a regular Speaker and two Vice-Speakers at its session on September 18, following the resignation of Wong Sung-ling, whose election was contested. The newly elected officers are Lum Cheng-suan, Speaker, and Tan Ping-wha and Tseng Suk-kwei, Vice-Speakers. All of them are members of the Tai Tung Club, of the Administrative clique.

Important developments are taking place at the Pui Ching Baptist Academy at Canton. Recently a new and spacious dining hall was erected, while funds have already been secured for the erection of a library and administration building. Besides, about $16,000 have been subscribed by friends of the school in the neighboring countries. The Academy opened its fall term on September 10, with a record breaking enrollment of 460 students.

The *Shun Pee*, an oil junk running between Hongkong and Macao, was attacked near Deep Bay, Macao, on September 9 by seven armed pirates who stole the cargo, valued at $750. The unloading of the cargo took several hours and during that time not a single vessel passed. It is believed that two of the *fokis* of the junk which was attacked by the pirates were members of the gang who had informed the robbers in advance of the nature of the cargo and the approximate date of sailing.

Three graduates of the Roman Catholic Seminary, at the New City, Canton, were ordained last week at the Catholic Cathedral by the Apostolic Vicar of Canton, Bishop de Guebriant. The names of the graduates are: Joseph Yip, deacon; Benedict Chan and Petrus Siu, sub-deacons. The ordination ceremonies took place during high mass, the bishop officiating being assisted by three priests. More than thirty Catholic priests from different parts of South China attended the ceremonies. A large crowd of Catholics, both Chinese and foreigners, was also present.

C. C. Wu, Chinese delegate to the Paris peace conference, was entertained by the Chinese-American Association of Canton with a banquet at the Oriental Hotel on September 13. Addressing the members of the Association, Mr. Wu advocated the maintenance by China of a strong army and navy, not necessarily for aggression, but for the purpose of assuring her rights and independence. Mr. Wu said that the Chinese have in the United States a genuine friend, but that the handling and solution of China's affairs and problems should depend on the Chinese themselves more than on her foreign friends.

H. W.

Canton, September 19, 1919.

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Who's Who in China

Y. C. Tong, Managing Director of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Ltd.
(唐 元 湛)

Y. C. Tong or Tong Yuen-cham, one of the oldest American returned students, is at present holding the position of managing director of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Limited, one of the most promising modern banks in China.

Born in Hsiangshan, Kuangtung, in 1860, Mr. Tong received the rudiments of education at Tong Kar village schools. Through competitive examinations he was admitted into the Chinese Educational Mission School at Shanghai, which was organized by Dr. Yung Wing for the preparation of Chinese students to enter American institutions of learning After having studied at that school for a while, he was sent to America for higher education. In September of 1872 he arrived in the United States as a government supported student.

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Tong, together with the other Chinese students, was recalled to China by the Manchu Government, which was told by one of its emissaries in Washington, D. C., that these young Chinese had gradually become foreignized to the detriment of their mother country. Upon his first return to China, Mr. Tong was assigned to the Telegraph Administration where he received gradual promotions. When he first joined it, he was a mere operator, receiving four or five taels a month. Later he was promoted to be clerk-in-chief, superintendent, chief superintendent, general manager, assistant director-general, and finally he was made director-general of the Administration. His connection with the telegraph work lasted thirty-two years, and in 1913 he was removed as chief of the Shanghai telegraph office because of his siding with the liberal element during the so-called second revolution. Ever since he has persistently declined to join the government service.

During his connection with the Telegraph Administration, Mr. Tong was often asked by the government concurrently to act in other official capacities. Once he was Chinese government representative at Shanghai. At another time he was Supervisor of government students going abroad. Still on another occasion he was Superintendent of Chinese Customs at Shanghai.

Under the Tsing dynasty, Mr. Tong's official rank was that of Expectant Taotai. He was decorated by their Majesties the King of Denmark, the King of Sweden and the King of Norway. After the establishment of the Republic of China, he was also decorated by the President.

The managing director of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, which office he commenced to hold immediately after his resignation from the Telegraph Administration, takes much interest in all forms of social activities. He is a member and officer of the American University Club; the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; the Canton Guild. He is on the consultative board of the Whangpoo Conservancy; the committee of Harvard and German Medical School; the Red Cross Hospital; the International Institute; the World's Chinese Students' Federation; the Fu Tan College; the Chi-Sue Girls' School, etc.

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Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 23. The general cultivation of the poppy in the province of Shensi (a fact known to foreigners for sometime) at last is made the subject of various patriotic native organizations in the province.

JAPAN

September 28. The strike at the Kawasaki Dockyards in Kobe comes to an end, the management conceding the request of the workers for an 8-hour day.

GENERAL

September 23. The Pittsburg Steel Workers' Union announces that there are 327,000 men on strike; the U. S. Senate decides immediately to investigate the situation with a view to possible government intervention.——A Royal Commission in England considers the question of a double income tax within the British Empire.——The American Aero Club offers prizes approximating $1,000,000 for an aeroplane mail delivery encircling the world; the U. S. Navy Department plans a seaplane flight from Southern California to the Philippines.

September 24. Advices from London indicate that several radical changes in the formation of the British Cabinet are imminent.——A telegram from Paris states that President Wilson has approved the settlement of the Fiume question recently proposed by the Supreme Council, namely that Fiume should be a free city under Italian suzerainty.

September 25. The Bolsheviks in Russia prepare to receive an Indian mission at Samara and claim that India is awaiting the right moment to free herself from the domination of the British.——Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel interests of America, at a dinner given in New York in honor of Baron Kondo of Japan, expresses the opinion that it is expedient and necessary for Japan to state the time and her present plans for the future disposition of her Shantung interest in China.

September 26. A general railway strike in England ties up the transportation system of the entire country; one of the results is that food supplies are shut off from all large industrial centers and in order to cope with the situation the government reimposes war rationing.——President Wilson's health breaks down in Kansas while on a speech making tour and as a result he returns to Washington on the advice of his physician.——Judge Gary, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation refuses to negotiate with the president of the Steel Workers' Union, whom he describes as "an acknowledged revolutionist."

September 27. The U. S. Shipping Board announces that America is retaining a number of German liners including the *Imperator* which previously had been allotted to the British Ministry of Shipping and was to have been handed over to the Cunard Steamship Line.

September 28. The Supreme Council at Paris, changing its attitude towards the Fiume question as a result of recent developments threatening war in the Balkans, becomes convinced that international action will have to be taken unless Italy controls the situation within a few days.——The death is announced of Madama Adelina Patti, at the age of 76.

September 29. Marshal Foch insists upon the German Government withdrawing from the Baltic provinces despite their protest of inability.

September 30. Sir Reginald Stubbs, the new Governor of Hongkong, arrives at said port.

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Men and Events

Chun Kew, a representative of the Bank of Canton, is in Shanghai on business.

Dewey Smith, of Marceline, Mo., has recently arrived in Shanghai to join the staff of the International Banking Corporation.

E. B. Rose, of the law firm of Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, who has been in Japan for the past few weeks, has returned to Shanghai.

Rev. Paul Hutchinson, editor of the *China Christian Advocate*, Shanghai, will speak at the Union Church on Sunday, October 5, at 11 a. m.

Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, departed for America this week on leave. He was accompanied by his family.

Twin girls were born to Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken, No. 8 Darroch Road, Shanghai, on Saturday, September 27, at the Victoria Nursing Home.

T. Hsieh, Chinese Co-Director of Liberty Steel Products Company, Woolworth Building, New York, is in Shanghai on business. He is staying at the Astor House.

Henry O. Pohrt of New York has arrived in Shanghai to join the engineering department of the Youroveta Home & Foreign Trade Company, No. 31 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Wayland D. Gates has arrived in China to join the staff of the Ingersoll Watch Department, of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Shanghai. Mr. Gates was formerly connected with the American Consular Service in China.

The formal opening of the Chas. T. Stork & Company Inc., and Eugene Boissevain & Co. Inc., was held on Wednesday afternoon, October 1, at their offices at No. 1 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. G. M. McMillan is manager of the firm.

Paul Page Whitham, Trade Commissioner of the U. S. Department of Commerce, has arrived in Shanghai from Peking. Mr. Whitham will remain in Shanghai for about two weeks before proceeding to America. He is staying at the Astor House.

Mohan T. Y. Zi, representative of the Y. C. Sung Company, a Chinese importing and exporting firm with offices at No. 8 Shantung Road, expects to sail for America within a short time for the purpose of making connections with American manufacturers.

The Far Eastern branch of the International General Electric Co., No. 15 Robinson Road, is in charge of W. M. States, manager and representative for the Far East exclusive of Japan. H. C. Stone is assistant manager and not representative for the Far East as published in a recent issue of the REVIEW.

The following Consular appointments in the British Consular Service in China have been announced: W. J. Clennel, Ichang; B. G. Tours, Mukden; J. L. Smith, Kiukiang; H. Philipps, Newchwang; H. Porter, Shanghai; L. Giles, Changsha; O. R. Coles, Tengyueh; A. G. Major, Vice-Consul in China.

Frank T. Williams, of Boston, representing the Gillette Safety Razor Company has arrived in Shanghai where he will be associated with the firm of Dodge &

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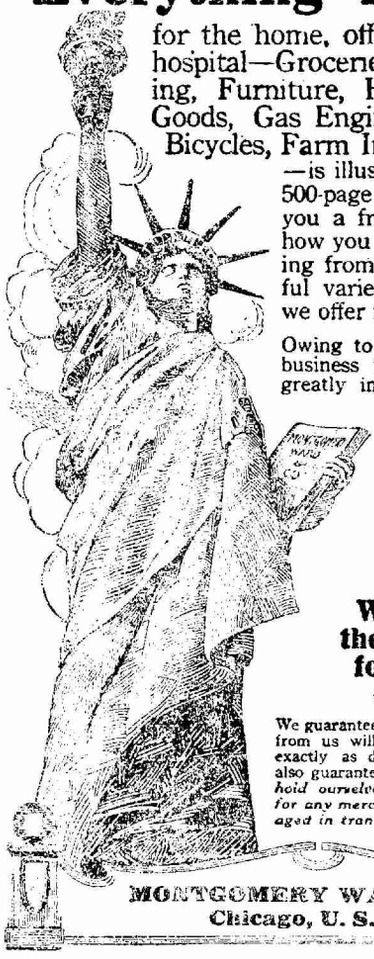

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Seymour (China) Ltd., in the management of the Gillette Company's business. Mr. Williams is accompanied by his wife and they are living at the Astor House Hotel.

Rev. C. N. Caldwell, of the Associated Mission Treasurers, No. 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai, while getting on a tram car on Rue du Consulat on Thursday, September 25, fell and suffered a fracture at the base of the skull and was seriously injured.

B. C. Haile, who was general agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in China for several years and later was transferred to Calcutta where the company recently opened offices, has now been transferred to the home office in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Haile and family sailed from Calcutta for San Francisco on September 15.

Among the prominent Chinese present in Shanghai in connection with the Northern peace delegation are: Judge Wenfu Yiko-hu, Justice of the Supreme Court at Peking; S. C. Wong, a returned student from England and a member of the Peking Senate; and W. Y. Hu, a returned student from America. They are living at the former German Consular building on Whangpoo Road.

The Chinese Bankers' Association of Shanghai gave a dinner in honor of Ralph Dawson, retiring manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, on Saturday evening, September 27. Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China, presided. The other guests in addition to the members were R. Buchan, of the Asia Banking Corporation, and J. B. Powell. Mr. Dawson expected to depart for America this week and plans to return to China within the coming year.

A view of the Wing On Department, store Shanghai, is contained in the September issue of the *Pan-Pacific*, and was submitted with a few of the details regarding to modern department stores in China by F. T. Young, general manager of the Wing On Company, Shanghai, during his recent arrival in San Francisco to purchase goods for his store. According to Mr. Young, the retail business of the Wing On store exceeded $5,000,000 and the store was mostly stocked with American goods, although it carries British, French and other lines.

F. R. Sites, formerly resident engineer of the U. S. Steel Products Company, of Shanghai, is returning to China this month to resume his old position with the company. For the last two years Mr. Sites has been in America and has been treasurer of the Federal Ship Building Corporation, a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation. W. H. Dietrich, who has been resident engineer of the company here, will depart soon to become resident engineer of the company in India. Mr. Dietrich, who is now in Peking on business, came out to China several years ago as resident engineer for the U. S. Steel Products Co. but was transferred to India when the new offices of the company were opened there by J. W. Gallagher, local China manager.

Last spring, word was received by the president of St. John's University, Shanghai, that the Carnegie Institute of Washington, D. C., had placed the Low Library of St. John's University on the Omnia List for the receipt of the complete set of the publications of that Institution and that copies of all future works published by them would be sent as issued. These books arrived recently, about 200 in number and, constitute a very valuable addition to the library. They are largely of a scientific nature but there are also several of literary and historical value. Only the larger libraries or those that are located in important centers receive these publications. Canton Christian College is the only other library in China which has this set of books. Students outside of St. John's University are permitted to consult any of these works that are of value to them.

The Union Club, which has become known as the A. B. C. Club—American, British and Chinese, held its formal opening for members and guests at the club rooms in the Chartered Bank Building, Shanghai last Thursday noon. H. H. Girardet, chairman of the club, gave the opening address outlining the purposes of the club, and the social intercourse anticipated among the members of the three nations composing the club's membership. A. R. Hager responded for the American Chamber of Commerce. Other talks emphasizing American-British and Chinese cooperation, unanimity of purpose and friendship were made by H. H. Fox, British Commercial Attache, Shanghai, Chu Pao San, Chinese vice-president of the club, and Wang I-tang, chief of the Chinese Northern Peace Delegation. J.W. Jamieson, Consul-General for Great Britian, read a message of congratulations from Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China.

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Notes from Soochow

The Provincial Medical College, at Soochow, held its third annual commencement on September 27. There were 10 men graduates, and more than 30 Chinese women graduates. The course in medicine is four years and requires graduation for entrance. There are more than 100 students attending this college. The college is to be removed to the new quarters outside of Chang Mung at the first of the year.

It seems that none of the schools in Soochow are to use the electric current and it is reported that Japanese have money in the company and as a result several of the schools have put in private electric currents and plants in their organizations.

Texas Oil Company Cancels Japanese Agency Contract

The Texas Company, well-known American manufacturers of petroleum and petroleum products, with offices in Houston, Texas and New York City, has announced the cancellation of its connections with Mitsui & Company for the distribution of its product in China. Henceforth, the Texas Company will control its own distribution in China through the American branch office at No. 8 Soochow Road, Shanghai. The company's chief brands of oil, "Sing" and "Yingfoo," are marketed in China direct from the port of Port Arthur, Texas. Since the beginning of the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods last May the products of the Texas Company throughout China have been boycotted and it has been reported that very little business has been done since that time. In addition to the boycott, Chinese dealers are reported to have turned back all stocks in their possession to the Texas Company. The Texas Company was boycotted in spite of every effort that the company could do to show that its product was of American manufacture. Although the statement has been denied by the company, Chinese business men insist that Mitsui & Company in selling the oil has led the Chinese to believe that it was a Japanese manufactured product, marketed through their own port of "Port Arthur," and since the average Chinese dealer knows of only one city by that name, and that in Manchuria, the Japanese have been able to get away with the deception. The fact that the Texas Company has been forced to cancel its contract with Mitsui & Company is expected to have a considerable nfluence in discouraging other proposals for "Japanse-American business cooperation in China."

Women and Events

A social tea was given by the Shanghai W.C.T.U. at its opening session on Thursday, October 2, at the Union Church Hall from 4.30 to 6. p.m.

It has been announced that the regular *tea dansants* will be held at the Cercle Sportiff Francais each Monday and Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

A *tea dansant* was held at the Columbia Country Club, No. 50 Route Doumer, on Wednesday, October 1, from 5 to 8 p.m. Music was furnished by Kerry's Orchestra.

Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner to China, has announced the marriage of his daughter, Gwendolen, to Frederick E. Storm on Monday, August 4, at New York.

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SHANGHAI

The marriage will take place shortly of A. Lindsay Miller, of the Presbyterian Mission at Kongstun, and Miss Ella Evyln Wright, of the China Inland Mission at Canton.

The first meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Carlton Cafe, on Tuesday, October 7. A special program has been arranged and tea will be served at 4 p. m.

The death occurred of Miss B. M. Murdock at the Nanking Mission Hospital this week, following an operation. Miss Murdock was formerly a trained nurse in the Methodist Hospital at Wuhu.

The opening meeting of the American College Club af Shanghai will be held on Thursday, October 9, at the home of Mrs. W. H. Lacy, 10 Woosung Road. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock, followed by the meeting.

Word has been received here of the death of Adelina Patti, the famous prima donna. Mme. Patti was born at Madrid, Spain, in 1843 and was the daughter of a Sicilian tenor. She was known as one of the greatest sopranos.

The Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross sent the following shipment to Vladivostock on September 30: 301 cases of supplies including, 150 cases of lard, 126 cases of prunes, two books and one case of refugee garments, and 2,250 sacks of flour.

Mrs. A. M. Woods and her daughter, Miss E. Woods, arrived in Shanghai per s. s. *Katori Maru* on Sunday, September 28. Mrs. Woods will make her home for the present in Shanghai with her daughter, Miss Bertha Woods, No. 373 Avenue Joffre, who is a member of the faculty of the French Municipal School, Shanghai.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Waiting for Japan

From the "New York Independent"

Up to the time of writing (August 9) the expected Japanese announcement that Japan would retire from Shantung and restore Kiaochow has not appeared. Instead there is a statement by the Japanese Charge at Washington, which he is careful to say only represents his personal opinion, that Japan intends to restore Kiaochow and that control over the Shantung Railway, which implies economic mastery of the province, is to be by China and Japan jointly. But it further appears from the statement that nothing is to be done until an agreement is reached between China and Japan touching unnamed matters. Japan thus continues, by continuing an unopen diplomatic policy, to make it difficult for her friends in this country to rebut the attacks upon her. Is it to be understood that China in essence is to buy back Shantung by concessions elsewhere? If so, by what concessions? Moreover, why was a subordinate diplomatic agent selected to make an informal and non-binding declaration? The transaction thus gains the appearance of an effort to ascertain by indirection the maximum of what this country will consent to. It is scarcely necessary to say that diplomatic maneuvering of this kind is alien to the American temperament and is calculated to stimulate suspicion. The allegation having been made that President Wilson originated the Shantung clause in the peace treaty insteady of reluctantly consenting to it as first reported, the White House has squelched the report by disclaiming all responsibility for the clause. In reply the President's critics point out that whatever was the precise origin of the clause, he laid the foundation for it as far back as November, 1917. In the Lansing-Ishii Note then written, our government, prior to the peace conference, accepted the principle that Japan had special rights in China, particularly in parts to which her territories are contiguous. This doctrine displaced the doctrine contained in the Root-Takahira Note of 1908, by which Japan and the United States severally agreed that neither had any special rights in China and pledged themselves never to claim any. Whatever merit there may be in this criticism it is clear the President would now be delighted to get back to the Root-Takahira principle and is working diligently to this end. The country, judging from the tone of the press, seems to be aware of the unwisdom of drifting into a state of chronic opposition to Japan. Anti-Japanese agitators, who care little for China and whose solicitude for her is a new growth, have sought to use the Shantung incident to advance their trouble-making purpose, but the country has little responded. Japan more than most nations has been carefully correct in her attitude to this country—at times patient under considerable aggravation. This behavior stands her in good stead now and her friends believe, if it is made clear that no nation is to exploit China, she will gladly join in a covenant of self-abnegation. Beside her desire to keep on good terms with the United States, Japan is alive to the impolicy of making permanent enemies of the Chinese, who in their boycotts have a defensive weapon of great power whose use would be destructive of Japanese trade.

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Japan, Britain and France Against America and China?

From the "Niroku" (Japanese)

America and China have combined in order that each can realize its ambitions by taking advantage of the other's influence. This combination is directed against Japan, and the situation is becoming increasingly dangerous to her. America and China agree in attempting fundamentally to destroy Japan's influence in the Orient, and this scheme is steadily bearing fruit. A fox and a wolf are endeavoring in collusion to harass Japan by underhand methods in order to realize their unreasonable and inhumane ambitions. If Japan does not now destroy the combination of America and China or establish a new combination against it, it will be impossible for her to avoid ruin. China is, of course, a weak country; she cannot contend single-handed with Japan. When the powers of two contestants are in balance, the slightest weight thrown into the scale will turn the scale. China's assistance to America against Japan is, therefore, as much an advantage to America as it is a disadvantage to Japan. As long as the American-Chinese combination exists, so long will it be impossible for Japan to appeal to arms for redress. Unfortunately there is at present no means with which to destroy the combination of America and China. The only step open to Japan is to establish a counter combination. It is far safer to meet a combination with a combination than to stage the existence of a country on war. How is Japan's counter combination to be established. This is a serious problem, and decision should not be made in haste. Germany is irreconcilable with France, but is in a position to approach Russia. If Germany is won over, it will not be difficult for Japan to affiliate with Russia, and thus Japan can combine with the two countries. But such a combination would not be strong enough to meet the purpose of counteracting the American-Chinese combination, as will easily be seen when note is taken of the present state of affairs in Germany and Russia. We therefore urge combination with Great Britain and France. Not only has Great Britain nothing at variance with France, but her interests in various parts of the world are parallel to those of Japan and France, while conflicting with the interests of America in many respects. That a conflict of interest cannot be moderated by racial affinity is clear from the present relations of Japan and China.

Stop Talking Patriotism and Use "Less Polished" Goods!

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

All agree that the best way to boycott is to encourage manufacture. This is true but there must be a period during which there is nothing to fill the gap left by the non-use of the Japanese goods. What should we do to fill the place which used to be occupied by the Japanese article before we can manufacture our own to replace it? Some one says that we ought in such a case ignore boycott and devote our attention to manufacture. We do not agree to such a view. China has nothing to make boots with if Japanese materials were not used. We can wear Chinese shoes. Some

Chinese - American Company

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REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA FOR

American Rolling Mill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Galvanized Sheets
Armco Iron Black Sheets
Armco Iron Enamelling Sheets
Armco Iron Polished Sheets
Armco Iron Blue Annealed Sheets
Armco Iron Tank Plates

California Corrugated Culvert Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Road Culverts
Armco Iron Flumes
Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

content with remaining indoors during the rainy season as the Chinese shoe does not stand water. Look at the Cantonese. He wears wooden sandals in a rain. Does he lower his standing by doing so? He does not. We had better stop talking about sacrifice if we cannot use Chinese articles of a less polished sort. There is where the Japanese are our superiors. No matter where they go they take their home produce with them. It would take fifty years to be patriotic if we were to wait till China can produce everything she shall need to replace Japanese goods.

China's Need for Democratic Education

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The number of educated people in China is by no means small but the majority of them are engaged in doing harm instead of good to the country. Ever since the establishment of the Republic the educated, as the result of their ambition to become officials and get rich quickly, have forgotten their moral standing and smothered their conscience and self-respect by allying with the militarists and mandarins. This has led to a downward tendency in society, which has been striving forward with irresistible force and speed. The so-called educated class has practically turned into a gang of slaves of the militarists and the common enemy of the working classes. It is time to wake up. It is time for the educated either to overcome the black forces or refuse to support them, and at the same time do their best to plan for the welfare of the common masses. To expect such a change from the old standard of morals is out of the question. What is badly needed is democratic education.

Renewal of Sino-Japanese Pact Under New Name

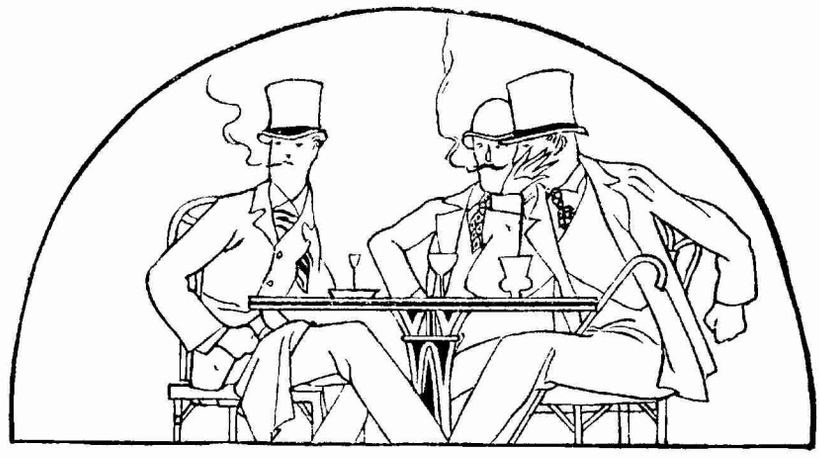
From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

In view of the powerful sentiments against the military pact the Peking government tries to prolong the terms of it under the pretext of guarding against the Russians. Seeing that the term "Defence against Russians" would not be compatible with the original pact an attempt is being made to call the pact "the Pact concerning Russia." It is difficult to understand, however, how Russia is to be guarded against. Many causes may be attributed to the disturbances in Russia. The Bolsheviks are powerful in many regions. Even the other foreign Powers have again and again failed in their Russian policy. China presumes to be their superior in this connexion? The scheme is, therefore, a renewal of the old pact under a new disguise. Fortunately, the world is not yet all deaf and blind. The mere change of a name will not disguise the real thing.

Borrowing Money With Borrowed Money

"Shih Pao" (Chinese)

To secure a cash loan of $25,000,000 with $50,000,000 worth of bonds is to sell the bonds at fifty per cent of their face value. Even at this figure foreigners refuse to accept the offer. Hence, Peking is offering the same bonds for a sum of $20,000,000 namely, at 40 per cent of the actual value. To borrow money with borrowed money is worse than any direct loan. The people very strongly oppose foreign and internal loans. But Peking seeks to combine the two in one single transaction. Can we wonder at the opposition against Peking?



The Beauty Cigarette
Every connoisseur prizes
an Ideal Smoke
A Trial Will Convince You

Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co.

Who Will Raise the Chinese Curtain?

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

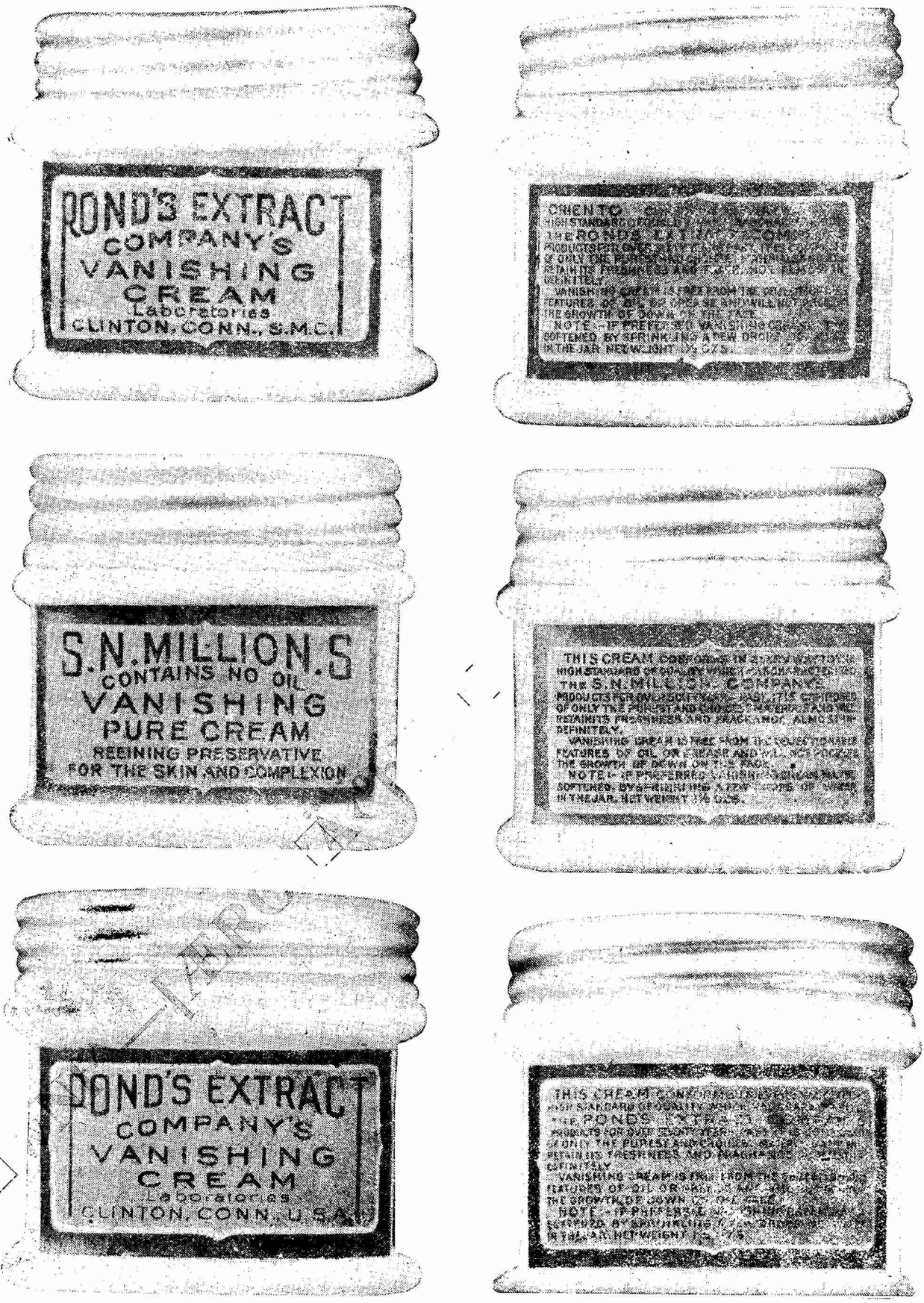
China lives behind the curtain. Nothing is enacted on the open stage. It is a question whether the curtain is ready to rise or the audience must remain looking at the curtain. We are referring not only to the peace question. Such questions as the petitioners' movement, the students' movement, the struggle among the militarists, the political monopoly, finance and diplomatic affairs, are all handled in the dark behind the curtain. What will the public see when the curtain is raised?

Japanese Activities in the Far East

From the "London & China Express" (British)

Mr. Moore-Bennett writes in the course of a letter from Peking, under date May 24, to the *Manchester Guardian*: There were, and are, many of us who believed sufficiently in the greatness and righteousness of our country to think, in view of the statements made by our nation's rulers during the past five years regarding international law and righteousness, that never again would it be possible for one Power to treat another as Japan has treated China since 1914, and as we in upholding Japan's avowed policy have treated her. Let us put morality aside; let us consider the policy only from its economic aspect. Japan has put into Peking a number of her own paid nominees, all of them officials with experience in the old *regime*, all of them kept in office by threats of the Japanese Army and by power of the Japanese purse. Japan has during the past five years maintained in London, Washington, Paris and other great cities publicity departments run by experienced government officials, and she has established in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong and Singapore newspapers directly subsidised by her government to spread the view of the Eastern question that Japan requires the world to believe. She has flooded Hongkong, the Straits, Shanghai and every interior provincial capital of China with her nationals. She has taken unto herself the civil government of parts of Fukien, Shantung and Manchuria outside her own borders and her government in Peking which controls the Chinese army is supporting her in seeing that the Japanese are protected in the interior, and that other foreigners are made to confine their efforts to the treaty ports. She has instituted a system of banking in towns as far off the coast as Sianfu in Shensi and Lanchowfu in Kansu, and her activities are patent in every province of China. We have seen examples of Japanese *kultur* and what it means for our trade in Formosa and Korea. We know what result the Japanese "banking method" has had on our trade in Manchuria, and we know the difficulties and disabilities that any of us unfortunate enough to have established businesses in Japan suffer; and yet in the face of it all we abandon 400 millions of our greatest potential buyers to the stonewall ring of Japanese economic denomination and cut them off from our own factories. We are feeling the pressure of Japanese coordination of their political to their commercial and foreign policy at every turn.

Japanese Imitations of American Goods



The above illustrations show in detail the cleverness of Japanese imitations of an American product sold in China. The illustrations at the bottom show the front and real labels on the original American product. The two illustrations at the top labeled "Ronds Extract" are the Japanese imitations and are the ones involved in the prosecution explained in detail in the accompanying article. The illustrations in the center are still other imitations, upon which prosecution has not yet been instituted.

10-230

Japanese Imitations of Established U.S. Goods

A VERY interesting as well as important and instructive case was decided by Senior American Assessor R. P. Tenney and Magistrate Li in the International Mixed Court of Shanghai last week. This case is of particular interest to American business men in China inasmuch as American business rights were at stake.

The plaintiff in the case was Pond's Extract Company being represented at the trial by Fleming, Davies & Bryan. The Pond's Extract Company has for many years manufactured and sold a cold cream known as Pond's Extract Company's Vanishing Cream. This cream has a great and extensive reputation all over the world and particularly in China where it has been advertised and sold in large quantities. The Chinese name of this preparation is known as Ban Yat Sen and is considered by the Chinese to be one of the best cold creams on the market.

The agents of the Pond's Extract Company Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd., were informed by Chinese that there was an imitation of their cold cream on the market. Some Chinese shroffs were sent out to investigate and they returned with some of the imitation cream which they had bought from two Chinese hongs, namely, Tseng Shing and Yuen Shing Luen. On comparing the two labels the imitation proved to be not only an infringement but an absolute fraud. The cuts are reproduced herewith, as well as another imitation of the same product, prosecution on which has not yet been instituted.

The imitation is called Ronds Extract Company's Vanishing Cream, but the "R" is printed so as to look like a "P." The only other difference to be noted is that the imitation is said to be made in Clinton, Conn., "S. M. C." instead of Clinton, Conn., U. S. A. No one seems to know what "S. M. C." means but it has been suggested that it means Shanghai Municipal Council.

With these facts in their possession the Pond's Extract Company applied for a temporary injunction against Tsung Shing and Yuen Shing Luen. This application was granted and as soon as the manager of the Yuen Shing Luen was served with summons he went to the office of the attorneys for the plaintiff and offered to give the names of the parties from whom he bought the goods. With the information that was supplied by the manager of Yuen Shing Luen a temporary injunction was applied for against Wan Fun Chong, Hung Tah, and Yuen Lee. This application was granted.

On the trial of the case it appeared that Yuen Shing Luen had bought a dozen jars from Wan Fung Chong; that Wan Fung Chong had bought a small quantity from Hung Tah; and that Hung Tah had bought from a Japanese concern. Tseng Shing, Yuen Shing Luen, Wan Fung Chong and Hung Tah had only bought small quantities of the imitation cream ranging from a dozen to three dozen jars. Yuen Lee had bought ten cases of the cream and had sold it generally throughout China.

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Try a dozen and prove it.

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SHANGHAI

SZECHWAN CREPE DE CHINE DIRECT

From the Source of Supply to any Address in the World.

Travelling through Szechwan Province more than 600 years ago Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian Explorer observed this beautiful Crepe de Chine. He took it to Kublai Kahn, the greatest Emperor the world has ever known and Kublai Kahn presented it to the most favoured women of his court adding charm and beauty to the already most beautiful women in the world. Send us your cheque or Chinese Post Office money order for $20.00 in return we will mail you one roll of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. Width 26 inches. Length 27 feet. Original Shade.

WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China.

The court after hearing the evidence rendered judgment granting a permanent injunction against all the defendants and also that all the imitation cream be brought to Court and destroyed; that an account be rendered by the defendants showing how much cream they had sold and to whom they sold it. Decision was reserved on the question of damages.

All of the Chinese defendants except one were really innocent of any misconduct. The real culprit was a Japanese concern and accordingly not subject to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. The plaintiff is fortunate in having its trade mark registered in Japan otherwise it would have no protection against Japanese trade mark pirates. Americans in China should have their trade marks registered in Japan. Owing to the activity of Japanese trade mark pirates in the China field, registration of U. S. trade marks in Japan is considered to be of as much or more importance than registration of U. S. trade marks in the U. S. Consulates and with the Chinese Maritime Customs in China.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

We are Manufacturers of All Kinds of

Pure, Sweet Chocolate
Milk Chocolate Tablets
Covertures—Cocoa Powders, Cocoa Butter.

Cable or Write us for Export Prices stating Shipments desired.

Large Factory Facilities enable us to take care of your every need.

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Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
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Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton: Throughout this week the market displayed a steady tendency with a net advance of one tael and a quarter during the early part of the week. At the close, however, the tendency was on the easy side.

The chief feature of the week was the fairly large volume of buying by bulls, who were encouraged by the firm attitude of up-country holders in spite of the brilliant weather we are having, basing their calculations on a dozen or more crop estimates foreshadowing a yield well below last year's, to which the relative smallness of receipts lent color. During the course of the next week there will be further contributions to the crop literature, so that the market should have well discounted the previous estimates. At the close of the week the bears have reversed the position, and in our opinion the only hope for the bulls is that if they are backed by sufficient cash and paper profits they may carry the advance further.

From a legitimate point of view, we hardly think that the time is propitious for a bull campaign this early in the season under present existing conditions, what with Spinners holding off and exports impossible on account of Exchange. Disregarding for the time being the possibilities of intermediate fluctuations which may be involved in the question as to whether the supply will become available for spinning purposes when required, the present outlook seems to offer no foundation for the expectation of higher prices in the long run.

Liverpool, September 22, 1919

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	30.00	pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	14.60	„
Good Middling American, Spot	18.47	„
do Oct	18.97	„
do Jan	18.98	„

Market:— Steady.

New York, September 24, 1919

New York Market:—

Oct.	31.25	cents
Jan.	31.68	„
Mar.	31.85	„
Spot.	31.75	„

Market:—Steady

Bombay, September 22, 1919

Indian Market:—

Broach new crop.....Rps. 478 per Khandy

Market:— Steady.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi New Crop	Tls.	34.25
Tungchow New Crop..	„	33.25
Shanghai New Crop....	„	31.00
Shanghai M. Ginned New Crop.....	„	32.00
Ningpo New Crop.....	„	28.50

Market:—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah :—Continues very dull with no change in prices.

China Steam Filature :—Business has fallen off considerably, only a few lots being bought at current rates, during the week under review. Quotations remain unchanged.

Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	1060
Extra Chops	„	1010
Medium Chops	„	940

Tsatlees :—Remains very quiet and holders firm in their quotations.

Best Chops quoted	Tls.	760
Market Chops	„	720

General :—A very small business in Tsatlee Filatures at current rates.

Black Horse 1-2	Tls.	690
K. K. Mars	„	605

British Shippers Object to Panama Canal Regulations

British shippers using the Panama Canal, according to a recent issue of the *London Times Trade Supplement*, have protested against the ruling of the canal authorities to the effect that the masters of all ships in transit through the canal should deposit copies of the ship's manifest. The shippers insist that this involves the giving of confidential information and have offered to supply a general description of cargoes instead. Lord Inchcape, on behalf of the shippers, who is negotiating with the Canal authorities, is trying to induce the U. S. government to apply the same regulations that apply at the Suez Canal, that is, the authorities are permitted to inspect the manifests, but do not demand copies for retention.

Commercial and Financial Notes

New Zealand, with a population of only 1,200,000, imported in 1918 a total of $117,934,488 —almost $100 per capita, according to a recent issue of the *Nation's Business*. Twenty-one per cent of these imports were from the United States.

The Bowman-Woods Hotel interests, according to recent announcements, plan to expend $40,000,000 on nine new hotels on the Pacific Coast, eastern cities, Cuba and the Orient. The syndicate at present controls the "Biltmore," "Commodore," and other hotels in the United States.

A new record has been reached in exports for the United States, the total for the fiscal year of 1919 now standing at more than $7,000,000,000. The highest total for any month during the year was made in June when the exported products had a total money value of $918,000,000, exceeding the previous high record made in April 1919 by more than $200,000,000.

It has been reported that foreign goods sold in Canton have become very popular and this is shown by the following news note. One of the large bazaars that dealt in native goods only was sold out at auction, with liabilities exceeding the assets by $120,000. The bazaar was unable to meet the competition of the large department stores, which sell foreign as well as native lines.

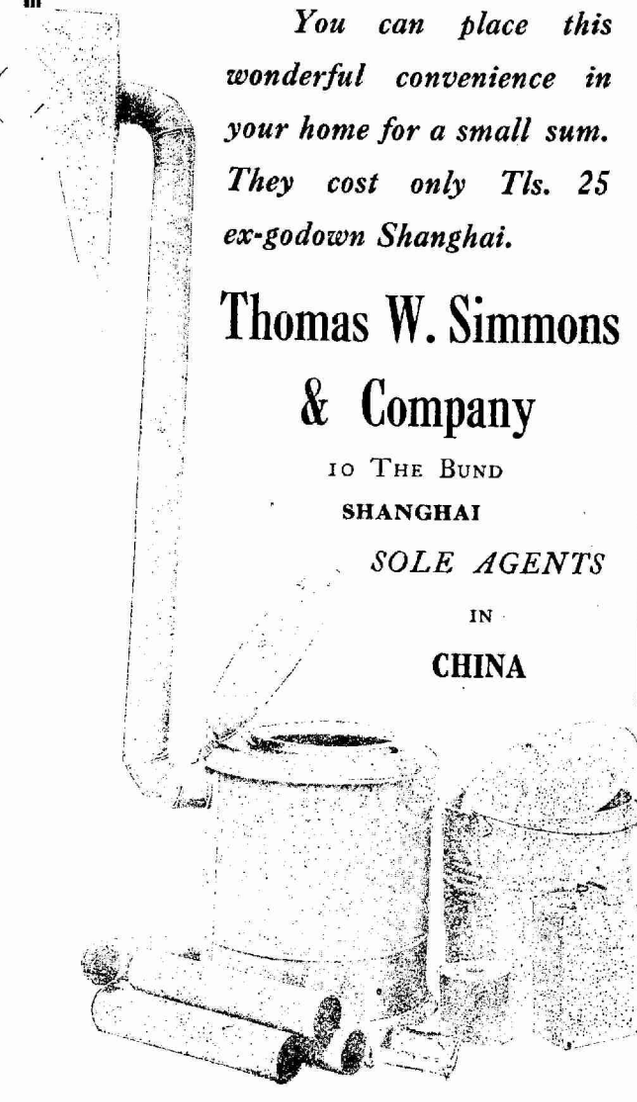
What We Have Waited For For Years

THE RO-SAN CHEMICAL TOILET

The RO-SAN CHEMICAL TOILET that eliminates all danger of disease and is absolutely guaranteed to be odorless.

No picture can do justice to the appearance of this toilet when set up. It is finished in gray enamel, three coats baked on, with gold stripes. The vent pipe has the same finish.

You can place this wonderful convenience in your home for a small sum. They cost only Tls. 25 ex-godown Shanghai.



Thomas W. Simmons & Company

10 THE BUND

SHANGHAI

SOLE AGENTS

IN

CHINA

10-233

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

The government of Indo-China has announced the publication of a pamphlet by Charles Crevost, on "Oil-bearing Plants of Indo-China." The booklet gives details as to prices of seeds and oil, and methods of production of oil from cotton, kapok, hemp, sesame, oil palms, castor beans, etc. The remarks about extracting oil from the seeds of the rubber tree are of special interest.

The United States Shipping Board has decided to pro-rate 170,000 tons of government-owned tonnage among the various shipping companies whose ships are still under requisition of the United States. Transfers are to be made on a reciprocity basis. The greater part of the 170,000 tons will go to the American Hawaiian Line, the American Line, Luckenback and W. R. Grace & Company.

The discovery of more than 1 per cent of potassium salts in the brine from the salt wells at Tzeliuching, Szechuan province, 100 miles southeast of Chengtu, is announced. It is estimated that there are over 1,000 of these wells, from 1,000 to 3,000 feet deep. The mother liquor left after the crystalization of the salt by evaporation with natural gas contains about 3½ per cent of potassium. Petroleum is also found mixed with the brine, according to a recent issue of *Commerce Reports*.

It is interesting to note the series of intelligent efforts which are being made to improve the production of raw materials in China. Recently D. E. Douty spent some time in South China making suggestions for the improvement of silk culture, and now Mr. Cooke, an expert connected with the Department of Agriculture, is expected to arrive shortly in China, with his assistant, where he will make valuable suggestions regarding the cotton industry. According to the Far Eastern Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking has arranged for a number of cotton experiment stations in the Yangtze Valley for the cultivation of American cotton.

There is a growing demand in China for worsted suitings, dress coatings, cream serges, and cream flannel, all 54 or 56 inches wide, according to *Commerce Reports*. In Shanghai medium heavy weights are required rather than light weights. The cause for this demand is due to the fact that the Chinese have a tendency to adopt the foreign style of dress, and if the American manufacturers wish to extend their business in the markets of China they must be prepared to compete with other countries, not only in prices, but in novel patterns, for the Chinese men and women are very particular, and they will not choose the foreign goods unless they are tempted by attractive samples. Automobile rugs costing $3 to $4 are bought for ricshas also.

The Shanghai Cotton Mill Owners' Association held its general meeting in Shanghai September 30, C. W. Beswick presiding. A feature of the meeting was the presence of John B. Griffing, an American cotton expert from Arizona, who has recently arrived in China and is now engaged in inspecting the principal cotton producing districts in this country. His services have been secured in collaboration with the Nanking University and the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association. The chairman in his speech deprecated the short-sighted policy of the Chinese government in increasing the duty on imported raw cotton by 33 1/3 per cent, in sharp contrast to the situation in Japan where raw cotton is imported free of duty. Immediately following the meeting of the cotton mill men the meeting of the Anti-Adulteration Association took place, for which practically the same committee serves except that E. C. Pearce is the chairman. The extra amount of cotton examined as compared with previous years had warranted a reduction in the charge of testing fees, as was pointed out by the chairman in his speech. He also paid a warm tribute to the work of James Kerfoot, who had recently left China, and he hoped that the other members of the Association would continue the fight against adulerated cotton.

New Books and Publications

A Conference of American Exporters

Export Problems of the United States; Papers read before the Ninth Annual Convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. Issued by the American Manufacturers' Export Association: New York 1919.

IT is a statement of E. H. Harriman's, that "the best way to find out what is best to be done is to start something." This belief is more than a private program; it is the creed of many a business man and particularly of the men who have been building up America's export trade of to-day. In this volume these men present the results of a conference in which they have been telling each other what they have learned.

The volume is further evidence, if such evidence were needed, of America's growing interest in foreign trade. It is true, of course, that an exaggerated notion of the importance of exports has existed in the nations

of the West since the days of the mercantilists, but this exaggerated interest has, in the immediate past in America, been confined to post-prandial oratory and the newspaper leader. Now we have a vigorous interest of a practical sort. When a meeting of American business men considers such matters as "Improvements in Packing and Crating" and a "Demonstration of an Export Order," the Far Eastern importer or agent, though he may remark sarcastically "It's about time," will nevertheless feel satisfaction that such things are being done at all.

Another matter upon which sensible things are said in this volume is foreign advertising. The recently organized Advertising Club of China can do no better than give some study to the papers under this section. The American business man cannot be told too often that a well-known trade mark is among the most desirable possessions of the corporation that wants Chinese business.

Further evidence of accurate information or definite interest is to be found in the discussion of actual courses of study on foreign trade under the "Federal Board for Vocational Guidance," the address by a lawyer on "How Different Types of Selling Organizations May Obtain the Benefits of the Webb-Pomerene Law" and the attention given by H. E. Cole of the Standard Oil Company to the problem of education for American children in the Far East.

But when the economist, who has perhaps been reading such an excellent exposition of the fundamental facts of America's foreign trade as is to be found in a recent number of *The Annals of the American Academy* under the title *International Economics*, asks questions of these men the replies are often vague and misleading. One group, and a fairly large group, seems to be of the opinion that foreign trade is war and that it is dominated by the ethics of war. Another group is of quite the opposite opinion, holding that after the recent war we have entered upon a period of cooperation and goodfellowship in our international economic relations. This is not the place to examine these theories and the assumptions that underlie them. There is one man, however, who is not content to leave the subject without some examination of the underlying facts. That man is Frank A. Vanderlip and the following sentences are put down to indicate his way of thinking as well as to suggest further thought upon the subject:

"The highest estimate of the amount of foreign investment in this country, of which I know, placed the total at five and one-half billions. We have now paid off that debt, and viewing our position internationally, we have seven billions more to our credit. .....We must absorb foreign credit obligations in payment for a large part of our exports.....your ability to develop a great foreign trade will be circumscribed by the willingness of the country to absorb more foreign securities."

It would be interesting to apply this reasoning to the trade between America and China.

The American business man in the Far East, who wants to get some idea of the men, the problems and the methods that are important in America's export business, needs to get a copy of this book, look through it and read the addresses that interest him.

C. F. R.

St. John's University, September 22, 1919.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: S. Katsumi, Japan; G. M. Koapman, Holland; E. G. Williams, Detroit; Mendutean, Detroit; H. S. Carley, Shanghai; S. M. Williamson, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Foncard, London; Mrs. C. M. Radford, Peking; B. C. Van Tine, Tainan; Walter, Tientsin; M. Diamond; Mr. and Mrs. Guerman, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Martin, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Levensohn; Miss Levensohn; L. J. Jacoves; F. Hebert, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Macauley, Oakland; Miss C. Richard, Japan; Com. L. Torpecelli, Italy; Mrs. G. Lonnwig, Peking; Capt. S. A. Wallace, Vladivostock; A. de Hormay, Peking; Mrs. W. L. Blackett, Bankok; H. A. Astredo, Hongkong; Miss A. J. Suffin, Soochow; P. J. Wodehouse, Hongkong; F. A. Dickhoff, Peking; R. A. S. Chilling, Ningpo; J. H. Milliken; W. J. Regan; Mr. and Mrs. W. Poate; H. M. Wolfson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Williams, New York; M. Sherowen; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gadsden; N. M. Malchanaff, Hankow; M. N. Malchanaff; F. Dallobom; F. H. Buck, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson, Tientsin; F. P. Deering; Miss Deering.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Long, Tientsin; J. T. Read, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. V. Savage, Chinkiang; A. B. Campbell, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Winski, Dairen; P. S. Crowley, Mrs. P. S. Crowley; H. C. Steiner; E. Yarmorelates, Greece; J. H. Bowker, Ichang; Jas. R. Fairley, Tientsin; Dougal Glover, Boston; J. P. Ramstrup, Vladivostok; Miss E. Doulton, Seattle; W. C. Cobbs, Peking; A. Goodman, Tientsin; Jones L. R. Fry, Australia; Madame Cecile; B. Toya; N. Deardenm London; Chas. Kneer, New York; Dr. Casabranca; Mr. and Mrs. E. Baptist and daughter, Tokyo; Phillips Sturm, San Francisco; Halse, Japan; Banck, Japan; W. A. Cuddy, Local; W. L. Gaddemn, New York; D. M. Melnikoff, Japan.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vida, Local; J. Buckleef, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Hoki, Hongkong; D. F. R. McMullon, Chefoo; T. Arotin, Singapore; Mrs M. Norton Smith, Tientsin; Mrs. Fitzman, Chefoo; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Millar, Canada; Mrs. G. K. Gilhosly, Local; Miss Peggey Gilhosly, Local; Miss S. Rennard, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Oisen and family, Foochow; Lieut. Schmantz, Peking; M. Morkarian, Yokohama; E. Illif, Yokohama; J. Gregory, Nanking; Mrs. G. D. Scott, Bankok; Mrs. A. M. Hobbs, Local; F. H. Kalves, Local; Mrs. A. Brands, Local; John J. Brenneman, America; C. W. Rexferd, America Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Hongkong; J. A. Glover, Hangchow; Polonsky, Vladivoscock; P. Zukuman, Harbin; M. Eberhard, Vladivostock; D. T. Jacogoy, Vladivostock; M. Steiner, Vladivostock; Layord, Vladivostock; Chas. H. Kivill, Canada; W. H. G. Whittuck, Russia; Wischnevsoy, Russia.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CELRK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

September 25, 1919; Cause No. 773; In re Last Will and Testament of Jennie L. Cody, deceased; petition; oath; bond.
" 25, " Cause No. 843; Ross v. Ross; petition.
" 25, " Cause No. 835; In re Last Will and Testament of Christine Pauline R. Pomeroy, deceased; petition.
" 25, " Cause No. 842; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen M. Lyon, deceased; report of death; inventory.
" 26, " Cause No. 844; Hayes v. American Trading Co.; complaint.
" 26, " Cause No. 840; Bernson v. Hager; answer,
" 27, " Cause No. 844; Hayes v. American Trading Co.; summons.
" 29, " Cause No. 845; In re Estate of Donald A. Preston, deceased; report of death; inventory.
" 29, " Cause No. 743; Yuen Ding Kai v. American Food Mfg. Co.; motion for discontinuance.
" 29, " Cause No. 846; Zee Foh Sung v. Fernandez; petition.
" 30, " Cause No. 830; Hoong Yung Kee v. Esso Company of China; demurrer.
October 1, 1919; Cause No. 784; Anglo-Chinese Indenting Co. v. Arkell & Douglas; motion for discontinuance.
" 1, " American Shantung Jih Pao; articles of incorporation.

Hearings:

September 27, 1919; Cause No. Bernson v. Hager.
October 1, 1919; Cause No. 835; In re Last Will and Testament of Christine Pauline R. Pomeroy, deceased; on petition.

Judgments and Orders:

September 29, 1919; Cause No. 743; Yuen Ding Kai v. American Food Mfg. Co.; order of discontinuance,
September 30, 1919; Cause No. 840; Bernson v. Hager; decision.
October 1, 1919; Cause No. 784; Anglo-Chinese Indenting Co. v. Arkell & Douglas; order of discontinuance.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of STANLEY BROWNING COLLINS, Deceased.	Cause No. 833 Estate No. 303 NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 19, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

HOLLIS A. WILBUR,
4, Quinsan Gardens,
Shanghai, China.

September 20, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

Hung Jing Chi, Plaintiff. vs. L. Fay Danforth, Albert Hecker Danforth, Grace Violet Danforth, Fred C. Danforth, Defendants.	Cause No. 815 Civil No. 279 SUMMONS TO ANSWER

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants—

L. FAY DANFORTH,
ALBERT HECKER DANFORTH,
GRACE VIOLET DANFORTH,
FRED C. DANFORTH,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the thirtieth day after service hereof to file their written answer thereto on oath.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE EDWARD D. WHITE, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at Shanghai, China, this twenty-seventh day of August, 1919.

(SEAL)

JAMES P. CONNOLLY
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Your Prospective Customers
are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 9000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dlrs., Zinc Mines, etc. *This valuable reference book free.* Write for it.
Send Them Sales Letters
You can produce sales or inquiries with personal letters. Many concerns all over U. S. are profitably using Sales Letters we write. Send for *free* instructive booklet, "*Value of Sales Letters.*"
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